

# ARMY



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### THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE pursuit and capture of JEFF. DAVIS, the surren-  
der of TAYLOR, and the concentration of the Na-  
tional Armies around Washington, are, as on last week,  
the three principal military events worthy of considera-  
tion. A vigilant watch and a hard tramp resulted in  
hunting down the Rebel President at Irwinsville, in  
Wilkinson county, Georgia, about 35 miles due east,  
by railroad, of General WILSON's headquarters at  
Macon. But by the roundabout country roads the  
distance was much greater. There, at daylight of  
the 10th, Lieutenant Colonel PRITCHARD, command-  
ing the Fourth Michigan cavalry, of MINTY's  
(Second) division, WILSON's cavalry corps, sur-  
prised and captured JEFF. DAVIS, his wife, sisters,  
and brother; his Postmaster-General, REAGAN; his  
Private Secretary, Colonel HARRISON; Colonel JOHN-  
SON, Aide-de-Camp on DAVIS' staff; Colonels MORRIS  
and LUBBICK, and Lieutenant HATHAWAY, and oth-  
ers: and a train of five wagons and three ambulances.  
The honor and reward of this splendid achievement  
have narrowly escaped falling to another battalion—  
Lieutenant-Colonel HARDEN, First Wisconsin cavalry,  
of LAGRANGE's brigade, McCOOK's (First) division  
of WILSON's corps. MINTY's division had been dis-  
tributed all along the south bank of the Ocmulgee  
and Altamaha. HARDEN's force had struck the trail of  
DAVIS at Dublin, Lawrence county, on the evening of  
the 7th, and followed him closely night and day,  
through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and  
Green Swamp, via Cumberlandville to Irwinsville. At  
Cumberlandville, Colonel HARDEN met Colonel PRIT-  
CHARD, with one hundred and fifty picked men and  
horses, of the Fourth Michigan. HARDEN followed the  
trail directly south, while PRITCHARD, having fresh  
horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee towards Hopewell,  
and thence by House Creek to Irwinsville, arriving there  
at midnight of the 9th. JEFF. DAVIS had not arrived.  
From a citizen PRITCHARD learned that his party  
were encamped two miles out of the town. He made  
dispositions of his men and surrounded the camp be-  
fore day. HARDEN had camped at nine P. M. within  
two miles, as he afterwards learned, from DAVIS. The  
trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at  
three A. M., and had gone but little more than a mile  
when his advance was fired upon by men of the Fourth  
Michigan. A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting  
the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed  
before the mistake was discovered. Two men were  
killed and one officer wounded in the Fourth Michi-  
gan, and four men were wounded in the First Wiscon-  
sin.

The firing in this skirmish was the first warning  
that DAVIS received. The captors report that he  
hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started for  
the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first  
thought him a woman, but, seeing his boots while he  
was running, they suspected his sex at once. The  
race was a short one, and the Rebel President was  
soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie knife and  
showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the

persuasions of Colt's revolvers, without compelling  
the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at  
the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he  
had believed our Government more magnanimous than  
to hunt down women and children. Mrs. DAVIS re-  
marked to Colonel HARDEN, after the excitement was  
over, that the men had better not provoke the Presi-  
dent or "he might hurt some of 'em." REAGAN  
behaved himself with dignity and resignation. The  
party evidently were making for the coast.

The commands of Colonels PRITCHARD and HAR-  
DEN have both returned to Macon, but dispositions  
have been made to prevent, if possible, the other fugi-  
tives—BRECKINRIDGE, BENJAMIN, TRENHOLM, &c.,  
from getting through. BRECKINRIDGE's son was  
captured eleven miles south of Macon, on the night of  
the 10th.

On the 4th day of May, General RICHARD TAYLOR  
surrendered his entire command to General CANBY.  
The delegation upon the Union side consisted of Gen-  
erals CANBY, OSTERHAUS, ANDREWS; Colonel CHRIS-  
TENSON; Captains BARRETT and PERKINS; and, by  
invitation of General CANBY, Admiral THATCHER. At  
Citronelle, Alabama, in the house of Dr. BORDEN,  
where the conference was held, were found General  
TAYLOR and staff, Commander FERRAND and Lieuten-  
ant-Commander MYERS, of the Navy, and a large con-  
course of other officers in the Rebel service. After  
considerable discussion and consultation, ending at 7:30  
P. M., the following conditions were agreed to and  
signed as the terms of surrender:

Memorandum of the conditions of the surrender of the forces, muni-  
tions of war, etc., in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and  
East Louisiana, commanded by Lieutenant-General RICHARD TAYLOR,  
Confederate States Army, to Major-General EDWARD R. S. CANBY, United  
States Army, entered into on the 4th day of May, 1865, at Citronelle,  
Alabama:

I. The officers and men to be paroled until duly exchanged or other-  
wise released from the obligations of their parole by the authority of  
the Government of the United States. Duplicate rolls of all officers and  
men surrendered to be made, one copy of which will be delivered to an  
officer appointed by Major-General CANBY, and the other appointed by  
Lieutenant-General TAYLOR, officers giving their individual paroles, and  
commanders of regiments, battalions, companies, or detachments sign-  
ing a like parole for the men of their respective commands.

II. Artillery, small arms, ammunition, and other property of the Con-  
federate Government to be turned over to the officers appointed for that  
purpose on the part of the Government of the United States. Duplicate  
inventories of the property surrendered to be prepared, one copy to be  
retained by the officer delivering, and the other by the officer receiving  
it, for the information of their respective commands.

III. The officers and men paroled under this agreement will be al-  
lowed to return to their homes, with the assurance that they will not  
be disturbed by the authorities of the United States as long as they con-  
tinue to observe the conditions of their paroles and the laws in force  
where they reside, except that persons resident of Northern States will  
not be allowed to return without permission.

IV. The surrender of property will not include the side-arms, or pri-  
vate horses, or baggage of officers.

V. All horses which are in good faith the private property of enlisted  
men will not be taken from them; the men will be permitted to take  
such with them to their homes, to be used for private purposes only.

VI. The time and place of surrender will be fixed by the respective  
commanders, and will be carried out by commissioners appointed by  
them.

VII. The terms and conditions of the surrender to apply to the officers  
and men belonging to the armies lately commanded by Generals LEE  
and JOHNSTON now in this Department.

VIII. Transportation and subsistence to be furnished at public cost for  
the officers and men after surrender to the nearest practicable point of  
their homes.

R. TAYLOR, Lieutenant-General.  
E. R. S. CANBY, Major-General.

A Selma paper states that there were disputes  
among the Confederate officers at the time WILSON  
carried that place, and that FORREST had a personal  
skirmish with CHALMERS, the general who burned  
the Cahawba Bridge. The affair resulted in CHALM-  
ERS being so badly choked that he had considerable  
difficulty in regaining the breath of life, besides losing

the stars from his collar. It is now reported that  
FORREST was killed by a Captain WALKER, of the  
Rebel Army, whose son FORREST had shot.

The Governors of the Rebel States are just now in  
hot water. Governor BROWN, of Georgia, was ar-  
rested on the night of the 9th at the Executive Man-  
sion at Milledgeville by Captain KNEELAND and Lieu-  
tenant BAYARD. He is on the way to Washington.  
On the 12th a detachment of KILPATRICK's cavalry,  
under Captain HAYES, proceeded to Buncombe county,  
N. C., and arrested Governor VANCE at the house of  
his father-in-law. It is understood that a detachment  
of cavalry is in pursuit of Governor MAGRATH, of  
S. C., who was last heard from when about leav-  
ing Spartansburgh. The Governor of Florida is said  
to have committed suicide.

The trans-Mississippi Department of Rebeldom is  
still inclined to hostilities, although, to be sure, at  
latest dates it had not heard of the surrenders of  
JOHNSTON and TAYLOR. On the 21st of April  
CHURCHILL's division was reviewed at Marshall,  
Texas. There was a grand meeting of soldiers and  
citizens at the same point that night to express the  
general determination to carry on the war. Generals  
HAWTHORNE, CHURCHILL and SHIELDS made speech-  
es to that effect. On the 26th there was a mass meet-  
ing in the Court-House Square of Shreveport, Louisi-  
ana, for the same purpose. Governor ALLEN, Gen-  
erals HAYS and HAWTHORNE, Colonels MUSSER and  
FLOURNEY and others addressed the meeting. Col-  
onel FLOURNEY concluded his oration by a glowing  
panegyric upon BOOTH, the assassin, whom he com-  
pared to BRUTUS. Governor REYNOLDS, Generals  
KIRBY SMITH, PRICE, BUCKNER and other distin-  
guished men attended the meeting. The most im-  
portant news from this region, however, is the publi-  
cation of KIRBY SMITH's order on LEE's surrender—a  
document worthy of perusal by our readers. It is as  
follows:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,  
SHREVEPORT, LA., April 21, 1865.

Soldiers of the Trans-Mississippi Army:—

The crisis of our revolution is at hand. Great disasters have over-  
taken us. The Army of Northern Virginia and our Commander in Chief  
are prisoners of war. With you rests the hopes of our nation, and upon  
your action depends the fate of our people. I appeal to you in the name  
of the cause you have so heroically maintained—in the name of  
your firesides and families, so dear to you—in the name of your bleeding  
country, whose future is in your hands. Show that you are worthy of  
your position in history. Prove to the world that your hearts have not  
failed in the hour of disaster, and that at the last moment you will sus-  
tain the holy cause which has been so gloriously battled for by your  
brethren east of the Mississippi.

You possess the means of long resisting invasion. You have hopes of  
succor from abroad. Protract the struggle, and you will surely receive  
the aid of nations who already deeply sympathize with you.

Stand by your colors—maintain your discipline. The great resources  
of this department, its vast extent, the numbers, the discipline, and the  
efficiency of the army will secure to our country terms that a proud  
people can with honor accept, and may, under the Providence of God,  
be the means of checking the triumph of our enemy and securing the  
final success of our cause.

E. KIRBY SMITH, General.

It was obvious at the time of the publication of  
General HALLECK's dispatch to the Secretary of  
War concerning SHERMAN's original agreement with  
JOHNSTON, that trouble would arise between Generals  
SHERMAN and HALLECK. That dispatch contained a  
suggestion "that orders be telegraphed through Gen-  
eral THOMAS that WILSON obey no orders from  
"General SHERMAN," &c. It seems to have caused  
an open rupture between General SHERMAN on the  
one side and General HALLECK and Mr. STANTON on  
the other. How General GRANT regards the contro-  
versy is not publicly stated. It is noticeable, how-  
ever, that General SHERMAN still retains his com-  
mand.



Our readers will have read the extracts of the very sharp correspondence between Generals SHERMAN and HALLECK, in which the former decidedly declined to review his troops before the latter, in Richmond, and broke off their intercourse and acquaintance. It had been proposed to give the veterans of SHERMAN's Army as hearty a welcome as had been tendered to the Second and Fifth corps of the Army of the Potomac. On the 8th and 9th, General HOWARD's Army, consisting of BLAIR's Seventeenth and LOGAN's Fifteenth corps, marched through the city by the flank with colors furled, the troops marching beautifully, and the transportation in admirable order. After all, it was, perhaps, a finer and more instructive exhibition than a formal review. It showed the trim in which that marching Army has gone over its vast distances. BLAIR's corps marched through on the 8th and LOGAN's on the 9th. On the 7th, the latter corps received the following dispatch:

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH OFFICE, May 6, 1865.

[By Telegraph from Washington, D. C.]

To Major General JOHN A. LOGAN, Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:—  
The Lieutenant-General congratulates your command on the extraordinary march it has made from Raleigh.

T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the 11th, SLOCUM's Army of Georgia, consisting of DAVIS's Fourteenth corps and MOWER's Twentieth, passed through and proceeded towards Washington in accordance with the following order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF GEORGIA,  
MANCHESTER, VA., May 10, 1865 }

Special Orders, No. 65

[Extract]

This Army will move toward Alexandria to-morrow morning, starting at 7 o'clock.

V.—The Fourteenth corps, in advance, will move by way of Hanover Court House, Oxford, and Chilesbury, to a point near Chestnut Hill, thence by the most direct route to Rappahannock Station on the Rappahannock River, thence through New Baltimore, Haymarket, Centerville, and Fairfax Court House.

VI.—The Twentieth corps will start at 10 A. M., and encamp to-morrow night on Brooke Creek, and will move thence by way of Ashland, Chilesbury, and Spotsylvania Court House, and will cross the Rappahannock at United States Ford, or any point between that and Rappahannock Station, and will then move toward Alexandria, through or near Catlett's Station or Brentsville.

VII.—The troops will not be marched to exceed fifteen miles per day, unless to reach a suitable camping ground.

VIII.—The Major-General Commanding will accompany the Fourteenth corps as far as the Hanover Court House, and the Twentieth corps thence to Alexandria.

By command of Major-General SLOCUM.

ROBT. P. DECKERT, Major and A. A. G.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says of the march, "There were many noticeable features connected with the spectacle, and among the most prominent were the pack animals and their attendants, SHERMAN's famous 'bummers.' Each brigade was followed by a host of these nondescripts. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, cows, each laden with bulky packs, made up of rations or of camp and garrison equipage; horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, cows, and packs, of all imaginable shapes, colors, and sizes. Some of the horses the nimble, diminutive things known as the Florida horse; others of them large, stalwart, sinewy, and all of them unmistakably the product of the great march through four States. Another prominent feature was the magnificent marching. Never did a body of men keep better step; even after they had been on the march for hours, the ranks were dressed as if for a gala day parade. The Twentieth corps was especially noticeable in this respect. No man ever looked upon better marching. Its last platoon was as perfect in its formation as the first." Both corps, indeed, were in splendid condition and marched admirably.

The grand Armies are now concentrating about Washington. The Second corps, on the 11th, encamped on the banks of the Ocoquan. On the 12th the corps encamped in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, and marched to Bailey's Cross-roads, distant seven miles from Washington, where it went into camp. Just in advance of the Second was the Fifth corps, which arrived at Bailey's Cross-roads at 3 o'clock on the 12th, from Burkesville; on the 2d, via Petersburg, Richmond, Hanover Court House, Bowling Green, Fredericksburgh and Fairfax Court House. The march from Richmond was made by both the corps in about 6½ days. The march was handsomely conducted, and was without any incidents of importance. The marching was at the rate of about 20 miles a day. After the Second corps, the Sixth marched up.

The Fifth Army corps, under General GRIFFIN, is between Fairfax Seminary and Arlington. The headquarters of the Second corps, under General HUM-

PHREYS, are at Annandale. The Sixth corps are at Alexandria. General MEADE's headquarters are now near Munson's Hill. The Armies of HOWARD and SLOCUM are already arriving, and a part of them have already gone into camp. On the 16th, SHERIDAN's cavalry corps, under temporary charge of CROOK, came up to Alexandria in fine condition. This command left Petersburg and Richmond on the 10th, and passed Yellow Tavern, crossed the South Anna and North Anna, and thence marched via Raccoon Ford and Catlett's Station to Fairfax Court House. Nearly all the troops are now in camp south of Washington.

#### USAGE AND ROUTINE IN THE NAVY.

##### NO. VII.

MIDSHIPMEN, when not performing the duty of a higher grade, act as assistants to the officer of the deck during their watch, take charge of boats leaving the vessel upon ordinary service, take charge of lower decks, holds and spirit-room; the senior in each watch having charge of the fore-castle, is responsible for the correct performance of duty and maintenance of order on the forward part of the deck; he heaves the log every hour, and, after reporting the speed of the ship to the officer of the deck, marks the log-slate as directed; they take observations with the master, and send in their work each day for the inspection of the commander; they keep a copy or an abstract copy of the ship's log; they occupy the steerages and sleep in hammocks. The midshipman of the watch examines all lights every half hour during the night, and makes report to the officer of the deck; he notifies officers at nine and ten o'clock P. M. that the master-at-arms may extinguish lights in their apartments; he is the means of communication between the officer of the deck and the commander, and superintends and directs the execution of all orders issued by the officer of the deck, endeavoring to acquaint himself with the duties of the higher grade to which he aspires and acquire all possible professional information; he mixes necessarily with the men while in the performance of his duty, and materially conduces to the good discipline of the vessel, by checking disorderly conduct and requiring strict obedience to general and special orders; while on watch he musters the watch as soon as it is relieved and as often as he may be directed to do so afterwards, reporting to the officer of the deck; he calls steerage officers and sees their hammocks up at 7 A. M. The officer of the fore-castle masters fore-castle-men and fore-topmen, the midshipmen upon the quarter-deck, the maintopmen, mizentopmen and afterguard. Master's mates occupy the same quarters and perform the same duty as midshipmen.

The boatswain is charged with the care of all rigging, lashings, seizings, anchors, cables, hawsers when in use; he examines all rigging every morning and reports all defects and chafes; he performs such duty as the executive officer may direct; is on deck or ready for duty from daylight to eight P. M.; assists in the performance of any duty on the fore-castle or that requires his attention; he sees that the lead of running is the best that circumstances will permit, reports at eight A. M. and at 8 P. M. the condition of everything in his department; in the evening examining topsail sheets and main buntlines, and running rigging generally before reporting, that he may know all to be clear for running; he calls all hands, assists in the general duties of the ship, using his call instead of the voice when it can be done; squares yards and hauls rigging taut, attends the side for commanding officers and fleet captains; under orders of the master, he has yards and gaffs slung, on preparing for action or exercise, and topsail sheets stoppered, and stoppers rigging in case of emergency; he has general supervision of preparations for all exercise aloft; at quarters he is first boarder and sail trimmer.

The gunner is charged with the care of all ordnance and ordnance stores, and reports all defects and deficiencies to the executive officer, also condition of magazines and shell-rooms; he keeps account of expenditures of ammunition and implements; he keeps passing boxes always filled in magazine passage, and shell-rooms so stored that shells may be passed up without delay; he reports at eight A. M. and eight P. M. the condition of everything in his department, examining the battery in the evening before reporting to see that everything is in place and that the guns are clear of all encumbrances; port laniards are under his charge, and when necessary he changes the seizings to them so that ports hang square; he superintends the clearing of the battery; has wash deck chocks put under guns; has charge of life buoys.

The carpenter has the care of hull, spars, boats, with their spars and oars, of pumps, pump gear and hose not in engine room, of air ports, gratings, tarpaulins, capstan and bars, combings, hatches, awning stanchions, and shifting half ports. In preparing for battle he has at hand shot-plugs, felted board, tarred canvas, sheet lead, with holes bored or punched ready for use, sees that spar-tiller is ready fitted and of proper dimensions for shipping without

delay; he examines boats, decks, spars, and reports all necessary repairs to the executive officer; he keeps sharp axes becketed in convenient places for use, if necessary, to cut away spars, clear away wreck, scuttle decks, clear away bulkheads, &c.; he takes ship's draught and hands it in writing to officer of the deck immediately after entering and before leaving port, superintends clearing of combings and sky lights of after part of ship on spar and main decks, the washing of the ship around and of the paint outside and cleaning of copper every morning; all painting is done under his supervision. At sea, he reports at eight A. M. condition of everything in his department to the executive officer; and at eight P. M., also, the water in the pump well; that hatch battens and tarpaulins are in place ready for use, rails and hammocks ready; he superintends pumping ship out with deck pumps, and reports to the officer of the deck when it is done; at quarters, he attends pumps, covers hatches, assists in clearing wreck, plugs scuppers; he stows and clears away boats and booms; he is stationed at the capstan when it is being used; has bars shipped and swiftered in.

The sailmaker has the care of preservation and repairs of all sails and awnings; he makes tarpaulins, keeps spare sails always in readiness for coming up and bending; he reports to the executive officer at eight A. M. and at eight P. M. the condition of everything under his charge, and examines and reports to the executive officer all occasion of chafe or injury to sails that he may observe; he superintends sewing numbers on hammocks.

The boatswain, carpenter and the sailmaker go aloft every morning and examine the condition of rigging, spars and sails before reporting.

Should any of the crew wish to make a statement to the commander, he makes his request known through the officer of the deck to the executive officer; if the crew generally wish to represent any grievance or ask any indulgence or information, it is done through the same channel by a deputation of three or four leading petty officers. No person is excused from duty unless pronounced to be sick and placed upon the sick report by the medical officer. The crew smoke only at meal hours, and from the time of piping down hammocks till eight P. M.; a light in a lantern is provided for their use at such times by the master-at-arms. When alongside of other vessels, boat's crews remain in boats, unless permission is given to them to leave; they rise and salute all officers coming alongside or shoving off from the ship or passing near them. Men do not wear waist-belts; each man carries a clasp-knife by a lanyard about the neck; no sheath-knives are allowed to be carried.

Such hours as are selected by the executive officer with approval of the commander for sending boats when in ports, are marked upon a board and kept upon the quarter-deck for reference.

Loaders and spongers to guns scrub rammers and sponge staves, and handspikemen hand spikes; the captains clean lock and sights, each man cleaning his own arms and such parts of the gun as his station gives him.

Steady cooks are allowed to petty officers' messes, but are changed every three months, that their general usefulness may not be impaired.

The sailmaker's mate gets up benches when commencing work, and stows them away in sailroom when decks are cleared up before supper; he is excused from watch when constantly employed.

No person is excused from exercise or drill except by order of the commander, save in especial cases when the executive officer may require a man's services for the time being for other duty. Standing lights are kept burning from dark to daylight upon main and berth-decks in sufficient number to light the deck, and enable the watch to turn out comfortably and to ensure detection in case of disorderly conduct.

The ship's cook has charge of the galley; he keeps it, the deck about it, and its appertenances, clean, with the assistance of his mate and the cooks of the officers' messes, and has it ready for inspection each day; the brightwork before morning inspection, and the coppers scrubbed and washed out by two o'clock P. M.; he attends to all the cooking done for the crew, a berth-deck cook assisting him with the scouse; he is paid by the Government, and can have no claim for extra compensation from the ship's company. From the time of starting fires till six A. M. the range of the galley is used, with the sanction of the executive officer, for cooking scouse for the berth-deck messes, and the oven at times when not in use by the officer's cooks. The ship's cook reports to the master's mates of the berth-deck and of the hold when the coppers are ready for filling, and water is pumped or passed from the tanks by the berth-deck cooks; he keeps the cisterns in the deck about the galley funnel filled with water, and has the funnel cleaned in rotation each morning before inspection by the galley cooks; he allows no one to come to the galley who does not belong there, and permits no fire to be taken from



it without orders of an officer; he skims the pork slush from the coppers and puts it in the slush-barrel, allowing no use to be made of it without orders from the executive officer, except to fill slush-buckets for ship's use every Friday and for shortening to the duff to borth-deck cooks after drawing flour; when a barrel is filled it is headed up and stowed in the hold to be sold by the executive officer's orders, and the proceeds deposited with the paymaster, to be expended, with the sanction of the commander, in the purchase of musical instruments, to supply rewards at target practice, covers to coffins, cushions, &c., to boats, and various useful and ornamental conveniences and necessities for the ship and ship's company. The ship's cook sees the galley fires out before eight o'clock P. M.

The officer or master's mate in charge of the main-deck sees the hammocks off the deck within ten minutes after all hands are called, and reports to the officer of the deck; he has the deck thoroughly swept down before wetting down, applies to the officer of the deck for orders regarding cleaning the deck and executes them, giving attention to all paintwork about the deck, to that in hatches of the deck above; sees that the deck in waterways, about bits, masts, capstan, guns, &c., is thoroughly scrubbed or holystoned, that all gratings are cleaned on both sides and scrubbed between the battens with canvas and sand; before washing down he sees that wash deck chocks are under the rear axels of the guns; he sees that all sand is washed from under the trucks and the breast of the guns, that the deck is afterwards well dried, especially there, in waterways, about masts, bits, combings, and all out of the way places; when chains are bent he sees that the deck is not neglected under them, and will also have an eye to it amidships, under launch and hencoops; he sees that all hencoops in use are thoroughly cleaned out every morning, that all spit-boxes are properly cleaned by the sweepers; he has the deck swept down immediately after drying down, always prior to meals and after hands are turned to, and whenever it is swept he has spit-boxes cleaned out and ladders from spar-deck swept also; he allows no dirt or sweepings to be thrown out a port or pushed into a scupper; has it taken to the head and thrown into the dill; he allows no hammocks to be hung with the laniard or clues across the corner of a beam or knee, and requires every man to hang in his proper berth according to his number; he has all brightwork upon the deck kept clean; he superintends serving out the provisions; he keeps the port side of the deck clear, except when duty is being carried on there; he maintains silence and good order upon the deck at all times; he reports all offenders to the officer of the deck; he permits no boots, shoes, dirty bags, clothes, books, papers, or any rubbish to be hung upon hammock hooks, or stowed over knees or battens, or over capstan bars, in the ports or breasts of the guns; allows nothing to be left about the deck that should be kept in the clothes bags of the men; he sees that the deck is properly dried up by the blacklisters or other men from the pumps, after pumping; when in port or when chains are bent he examines them by half-past seven o'clock, sees that there are no stops or lashings on them in the hawse or elsewhere, and none but the proper stoppers on board; and reports to the officer of the deck and executive officer at eight o'clock that they are clear for veering; he never allows a cable that is bent to remain at night unbitten when in port, or at any time without orders. At sea, after supper, he has the steep tub, the ship cook's mess chest and the harness cask moved forward and secured near the manger; and at six bells the chests of officers' cooks moved to the same place, and all so secured that they will not encumber the battery; he has bridle and bow ports shut in and secured at sea at seven bells of the last dog watch; he allows nothing to be kept in the manger but the hawse bucklers and bars; he permits nothing to be put in the hencoops but poultry; when hammocks are piped down he sees them properly hung; he reports to the officer of the deck when the main-deck is cleared up ready for meals, quarters or hammocks.

#### EUROPEAN MILITARY SYSTEMS.

THERE may be found in all the nations of Europe the following elements of military organization: 1st, a recruiting system, the aim of which is to maintain the standing army complete; 2d, a mass of armed men composing the standing army, of which the active army is taken in time of war; 3d, a system of national reserves, admitting of utilizing the entire valid population of the country; 4th, a system of discipline from which the organization of military justice springs; 5th, a system of advancement and reward; 6th, a system of training; 7th, a system of administration destined to provide for the wants of the troops; 8th, military establishments, such as barracks, hospitals, arsenals, magazines, and workshops of all kinds.

"How much trouble and expense!" philosophers will exclaim. "Look at America," superficial observers will say. Yes! look at America, and take its example as a lesson. The war found it without an army, without organization,

and without system. It may be said that it was taken unawares, although warned. Altogether absorbed in the development of a prosperity unexampled in history, and due to the richest favors of nature, made fertile by liberty and by the vigor of a nation remarkable among all others for its spirit of initiative, its energetic patience, and its intelligence, it would not believe it anything but a passing accident, which the most foreboding thought would last about from sixty to ninety days, and conceded that about 75,000 militia ought to be raised.

This war has lasted for four years; 2,000,000 men have been called under the flag, at fabulous prices, which, in Europe, would secure the services of a good soldier for seven years. How many of these men, enrolled and paid, have appeared under the flag? Scarcely half. Of this half how many have faithfully served their time under the flag? Nobody can say.

The expense has reached at least ten billions of dollars in four years, which we divide thus: Army expenses, two billions; bounties by the cities and other corporations, or individuals, five hundred thousand; loss to the country of the labor of the men killed or maimed, two billions; loss of four years' labor by a million men uselessly called away, six billions.

Here, then, are ten billions of dollars expended principally for want of that forethought necessary for understanding that at the point which military science has attained, armies are not to be improvised, nor generals either.

Certainly, the evil is not without remedy, with a people so young, so strong and so rich as the American people. The war can be terminated in a very short time through the exhaustion of the South; but war is base at best, and who will resuscitate the dead and restore the disabled—killed and disabled uselessly through the want of organization? What sad reflections and bitter reproaches those men will have cause to address to themselves who, charged with the destiny of the country, instead of suffering themselves to be guided by the experience of nations and ages, have thought themselves able to break away from the logic of facts registered by science, and create instantaneously a complete army without *cadres*, principles or military traditions. If America at the beginning of the war had possessed an army of 100,000 men, organized so that the *cadres* could receive 400,000, and if the spirit of these *cadres* had been national instead of being provincial, who can for an instant doubt that the notes at 60 days by the Government upon victory would have been regularly paid?

It is a fault chargeable to the administrations which preceded that of Mr. LINCOLN, not to have provided the country with military institutions in proportion to its ever-increasing power and prosperity, as well as to the exactions of the age, but it is also an error not to have repaired the oversight of preceding governments at the beginning of the war, by endowing America with a rational and economical military system, which it is far from having, as we shall demonstrate when we discuss the American system.

DON FRANCISCO WILLOR MARTIN, in a work of great merit, entitled *Noções del arte Militar*, thus treats the question of standing armies:

"Let us suppose ourselves without standing armies, and obliged to have recourse to force to preserve ourselves from a danger, or avenge our honor. It is in the midst of the conflict, the life of the country being already troubled, political passion unchained, and difficulties increasing, that we must take up arms and organize our battalions under the fire of the enemy. What strength will this multitude, the shapeless embryo of an army, possess? How can we give it the vigor necessary in order to vanquish? If enthusiasm and faith fill all hearts—if anger and despair make the war a national one, victory will be ours. But at what a cost! Human sacrifices, torrents of blood, will give us the martyr's palm at the same time with the laurels of victory. Without being profound, the soil of the country will nevertheless be a vast grave. And if so much heroism does not determine victory, what recourse will remain to enable us to rise again? None. \* \* \* We must bow our heads under the yoke, and weep as unhappy Poland weeps, or be torn as the United States of America are by an interminable and savage war; here are two nations unhappy for having disdained to have standing armies.

"In a country which, during peace, has not a stable and strong basis to secure the prompt creation of an army in case of war; in a country where no uniforms, or military customs and laws exist, and men who consecrate their lives and intellects to the military profession; when an army has to be raised, the government has to struggle against the difficulties which arise from the danger itself,—a danger which increases from one moment to another without meeting with any check. Such a country finds itself with heterogeneous elements foreign to war, with a troop of men often brave, good citizens and good shots, but accustomed to the independence and the liberty of civil life, who bend with difficulty to military duties. The fatigues and privations of war cannot be accepted easily by men who see in the army only an extraordinary event in the history of their country, a passing institution which contrasts widely with the normal life of other institutions. Want of discipline arises thus; and when it is desirable to cause it to disappear, when all the military virtues are appealed to, to give that moral force to this mass which is wanting to it, these virtues do not appear, because events have gone on, war arises in all its fury, and the material life of the army is in danger. How can the acquiring of military qualities

be thought of in a crisis wherein standing armies often lose their's?

"If we have difficulty in giving the mass a moral force, the individual character of each soldier is quickly lost in a troop so undisciplined, and through the contagion of bad example. The army thus perverted, is recruited from adventurers. The dregs of the citizens take up arms, to seek in the disorder of war for that chance of pillage which peace refuses them. Thus the more costly, the more demoralized, and the clumsier army for the country, as well as the least solid under a fire, is formed and is composed of men who desire the continuation of the war at all costs. The country finds itself involved in interminable wars. It becomes a victim to the brutal military abuses of bad standing armies. Anterior economy disappears; the sciences, arts and industry are death-stricken; a single generation bears all the sacrifices, all the evils which would have been less sensibly felt if shared among several; and all this in the midst of a nation which, through hatred of the army, sees itself cast for years into the hazardous life of combat."

Can the present situation be better depicted? In our eyes the example of America is very like that of France in 1792; both are conclusive in favor of standing armies. France raised fourteen armies and 1,169,000 men, of whom 759,000 combatants appeared on the field. America has made and unmade a considerable number of armies, and called about 2,000,000 men under arms. How many have really served? No one can say in the present state of army organization. What is certain is, that on both sides a great number have been called, occasioning an enormous expense and great perturbation in the country, in order to obtain, in point of fact, but a very limited number of men. What is also certain, is that the Government has been obliged to keep up such a system by a second one, that of vows and promises, which are not always realized. This is a dangerous system, and one which bears within it the germs of a general want of confidence, as will appear at a given moment. Nothing should be abused, not even patriotism.

A good system of permanent and definitive organization, known to all, telling each one clearly and frankly the amount of sacrifice required from him, but at the same time giving him a certain guarantee that the sacrifice once accomplished, he is to be tranquil and free to fulfill his occupations without new anxiety as to the future, would bring back calm and confidence to all minds, the first element of success and prosperity. The man who is old enough to be at the head of a family or important affairs (as important, in reality, to the success of the war through the public riches which they augment as the presence of the man who directs them at the army) must be perfectly secure from all interruptions in his daily affairs. There is nothing worse in our opinion than preoccupation as to the morrow; the sword of Damocles suspended by a hair which does not break, but may break, is something pitiless; it is the fear of evil often more dangerous than the evil itself.

We should regret if optimists should take the preceding observations in bad part. It is as dangerous to see everything in a fair aspect as to look at everything in its sombre colors.

Great things have been accomplished since the beginning of this war; gigantic efforts led to titanic results in the department of the Administration, particularly to arm, feed transport and equip troops as numerous and as little organized to such considerable distances, is what bears no resemblance to the pigmy nations of the past, but reveals the giant people of the future, whose birth at this moment shakes the foundations of the old world. In the midst of this blending of grandeur and imperfection, wonders and faults, we have assumed that task, in all time and all countries the most arid, that of advising as a friend. We have left to others the easy task of admiring and applauding. We have set down for ourselves the duty of pointing out to the attention of enlightened patriots the respective points of their military organization, so that, better acquainted with the results obtained by science after a succession of centuries of experience, they may weigh upon public opinion, and lead it to demand the changes and amelioration which the situation requires.

Every good military organization should meet the following conditions:

- 1st. Recruiting.
- 2d. Tactical organization.
- 3d. Discipline and military justice.
- 4th. Instruction and education, military schools.
- 5th. Manœuvres and tactics.
- 6th. A special corps of staff.
- 7th. The ready and easy transition from the footing of peace to the footing of war.
- 8th. The alimentation of the footing of war.
- 9th. Just sharing of rewards and promotions.
- 10th. Liberal provisioning for invalid soldiers, widows and orphans.
- 11th. Perfect harmony with the political system of the country.

C.

By direction of Major-General Augur, all restrictions upon travel in the Department of Washington have been removed, except for officers and enlisted men, from whom passes will be required.



## RECENT FOREIGN MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

THE Late Convention at Geneva for Ameliorating the Condition of Wounded Soldiers on the Battle-field, is the title of an anonymous work, published at Darmstadt, by EDWARD ZERNIN, which commends itself to every friend of those heroic men who often suffer a worse fate than death on the field of battle. The book opens with a detailed description of the various systems for the care of the wounded which increased experience and warmer humanity have suggested during the last ten years. The horrible and needless sufferings endured by the English soldiery during the early part of the Crimean war, the mere recital of which caused the whole world to shudder, and the efforts made by the French and Italians to mitigate the sufferings of their wounded, in the last Italian war, form very interesting and instructive chapters. The admirable systems of relief organized and supported by our own Sanitary and Christian Commissions, are dwelt upon and explained at considerable length. Much space is devoted to the transactions, debates and propositions of the late conference at Geneva, to the results of which the English government has recently given its approval, but from which Austria dissents, on the ground that some of the rules adopted by the conference would conflict with military interests. Among other propositions objected to by the Austrian government was that which provides for the absolute neutrality of army surgeons. This, says an Austrian military journal, is very fine in theory, very humane, and at first sight it commends itself to the sympathy of every one; but it is a measure fraught with danger, and in actual war would be found wholly impracticable. It would lead inevitably to gross abuses of the surgeon's office. If army surgeons are to be treated as neutrals, taken prisoners, perhaps, one day and set at liberty the next, what more convenient or more secure disguise could a spy assume than the uniform and insignia of a medical officer? Another, but less weighty objection urged, was the impossibility of guaranteeing the perfect security of field hospitals. With the long range of modern projectiles, field hospitals must always be in danger; and when the surgeon or his patients are once killed, it is of little use to inquire whether the shot was thrown by accident or design. It is further alleged that the Conference was composed of gentlemen whose debates and conclusions speak more for their humane intentions than for their knowledge of military affairs.

Baron von FROSCHKE, Lieutenant-General in the Prussian army, has published an interesting work on FREDERIC the Great's organization of the artillery service. FREDERIC, it is well known, gave his personal attention to every department of military science, and sought to bring up his army to the highest grade of efficiency. He gave special attention to artillery. On his accession to the throne, he found this branch of the service insufficient, and in a state of complete disorganization. His first act was to separate field guns from those employed in fortifications. He diminished the number of calibres, which had been a fruitful source of confusion, improved the construction of gun carriages, and quadrupled the personnel of the service. The number of guns was increased to more than 6,000 pieces. Many of his most brilliant victories were due to the efficient organization of his artillery; and yet, as Baron FROSCHKE well observes, the organization for which he has been most highly applauded, that of mounted artillery, was only the imitation of a system which had been in existence for some time previous in Russia. This work is published by MITTLER & SON, Berlin.

Ballegard and Alsen (same publishers) is an attempt by Captain F. VON ADLER to depict a few episodes of the late war in Denmark, such as the passage of the Fiord of Alsen at Ballegard, and the storming of Düppel. The book is graphically written, and possesses interest enough to carry the reader to the close; but the more we read about this war, even from German authors, the less justification can we see for glorying in the overthrow of a weak nation like Denmark by the overwhelming numbers and superior resources of the allied armies.

The conclusion of WILHELM VON FLOENNIES' excellent work on the use of breech-loading rifles, with special reference to the Prussian needle-gun, has just appeared at Darmstadt, from the press of EDWARD ZERNIN. It is illustrated with forty-seven well-executed wood-cuts after original designs.

The Report of the Medical Service of the French Army in the Crimea, just published in Paris, by Dr. CHENU, is a volume of great value and interest, not only to military men but to the general reader. It appears from this work that the total number of men killed in battle was 10,240; and of wounded, 34,606. This, however, is not the total of the losses suffered by the French army during that disastrous war. From the 1st of April, 1854, to the 31st of December, 1857—for many soldiers died after returning to France in consequence of wounds received or diseases contracted in the Crimea—the whole losses of the French were as follows:—

Killed in battle.....	10,240
Lost in the <i>Sémillante</i> .....	702
Died before the battle of Alma.....	8,084
Died of cold, &c., before Sebastopol.....	4,342
Died in field and general hospitals to Dec. 31, 1857.....	72,247
Total.....	95,615

The effective force sent by France to the Crimea was 309,264 men; consequently, about one-third of them perished. As, according to the figures given by Dr. CHENU, the number actually killed in battle or dead from wounds does not exceed 20,000, it appears that disease alone carried off about 74,000 men. Dr. CHENU attributes these enormous losses by disease to the feeble constitutions of a portion of the contingent. He says that many conscripts, totally unable to bear the fatigues of a campaign, are declared fit for service; but they no sooner join the army than they are sent to the hospitals. But for the excellent sanitary arrangements of the French army, the losses by cold and disease during the siege of Sebastopol would have been even far greater than they were.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

## NAVAL CO-OPERATION AT MORRIS ISLAND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Major-General GILLMORE, in writing to Major-General HALLECK from Port Royal, June 30th, 1863, just before operations against Morris Island were commenced, makes this statement:—

"I believe we could get Morris Island without the assistance of the Navy; but so long as they lie outside the bar the enemy's iron-clads and other gunboats could annoy us so much that we could accomplish very little toward the erection of batteries."

In his work recently published, entitled, "Engineer and Artillery Operations against Charleston," this opinion is restated as follows, page 130, paragraph 262:—

"While it would have been entirely practicable for us to have pushed forward our approaches to Fort Wagner without the coöperating fire from our gunboats (with great loss of men and material, of course, their presence abreast of Morris Island helped to subdue the fire of Fort Wagner, and kept the gunboats of the enemy beyond the range in the harbor, thereby saving us the time and labor of establishing batteries for that special purpose."

"This is simply the deliberate expression of an opinion entertained, it is believed, by all unbiased men of intelligence and military experience, who witnessed the operations before Charleston, S. C."

"This statement involves no disparagement of the Navy. On the contrary, the gunboats rendered most valuable assistance. The *New Ironsides* in particular, under the energetic command of Captain KOWAN, was very efficient in subduing the fire of Fort Wagner."

In his report to the War Department of the final success of the operations against Morris Island, he merely mentioned the fact that he had "had the coöperation of the gallant Navy," without any qualification, as to whether this coöperation had been cordial, constant, important, invaluable, indispensable, or the reverse.

In his book, page 131, paragraph 263, he stated with the same reserve and ambiguity, that "the Navy rendered all the coöperation that was necessary, or that was desired of it." How much or how little is left unsaid.

This opinion of General GILLMORE that the assistance of the Navy was not necessary for the success of the attack upon Morris Island, appears to be so ill-founded, and his acknowledgment of the services of the Navy during operations there seems to express so much contempt therefor, that some notice of this "disparagement" is deemed necessary to explain its injustice.

According to Major-General GILLMORE's report to Major-General HALLECK, he believed that he could take Morris Island without the aid of the Navy, but should the naval vessels lie outside the bar, the Rebel iron-clads and gunboats would annoy him so much that he could do very little towards the erection of batteries.

This opinion must of course be understood to embrace the whole operation from the beginning, and, broadly stated, amounts to this: that giving the Rebels the command of the water, General GILLMORE could have taken Morris Island with his troops alone.

The situation of all parties at that moment is well understood. The Rebels had all of Morris and James Islands, Sumter and the other defences of the harbor; also two iron-clads and several wooden gunboats. The topography is familiar to naval and military men. General GILLMORE had his batteries and his troops concealed on the north end of Folly Island, the blockading vessels, including the *Ironsides*, were outside the bar, the Monitors were held in readiness to enter the channels leading to the anchorage, off Morris Island, to support the landing of the troops, and with the *Ironsides* and gunboats take part in the after operations. Several powerful vessels were in Stono River to cover the Army advance in that quarter. The launches and cutters of the squadron were inshore of Folly Island to aid in landing the troops, and in covering their disembarkation.

Without this formidable coöperation of the Navy, it may be assumed as beyond contradiction, in despite of the opinion of General GILLMORE, that the Rebel iron-clads and gunboats would have arrested and defeated his movement at the beginning.

Four Monitors entered Light-House Inlet, at 4 A. M. on the morning of the 9th, simultaneously with the opening of GILLMORE's batteries on Folly Island, and scouring the beach with huge shells and canister, advanced to Wagner, firing the first shot at that work at 9½ o'clock, and continuing to shell it, with but the intermission of the dinner hour, until 6 P. M. The launches and cutters of the squadron were aiding in landing the troops, and in covering their disembarkation by the fire of their howitzers. The Monitor *Nantuxet*, the *Pawnee*, and several gunboats in the Stono River were protecting General TERRY's advance upon James Island.

Take away all this naval coöperation, and substitute instead the two Rebel iron-clads in position off Light-House Inlet, and their wooden gunboats in the Stono River and Light-House Creek, would not the condition of things have been reversed? Would the crossing of that strip of water have been accomplished? Would the siege of Wagner have been begun on that day, or ever?

If General GILLMORE had had to contend only with the land forces of the enemy, without naval support, he would most probably have failed, because of their superiority in force with their reserves at hand and with all the advantages of the position in their favor.

If he had been equal or superior in force, with sufficient reserves convenient, he would still have had to encounter the fire of the enemy from the water, beside his opposition on the land. It will require more than the mere expression of an opinion to show that he could have overcome all the obstacles in his way upon the narrow beach of Morris Island, without the aid of the Navy, leaving Rebel command of the water entirely out of the question, when his own history of the campaign so clearly relates his difficulties, his doubts, his despair, even with the constant and powerful assistance of the Monitors, the *Ironsides* and the gunboats.

Yet, according to General GILLMORE's opinion, he could have maintained himself successfully and finally triumphed over his enemy, without naval coöperation, upon a narrow, sandy isle, just elevated above the level of the sea, without cover, and over which, at some places and at certain times, the tide flowed all the way across, with batteries in front of him, enfilading both his flanks from shore and sea, and pelting his rear.

General GILLMORE has not supported his opinion that naval coöperation was unnecessary to achieve the conquest of Morris Island by any reasoning in its favor; and, unless he can demonstrate satisfactorily his ability to have crossed his troops over Light-House Inlet, with a fire from the water on both his flanks, in addition to the land batteries, he must be considered as having advanced a statement which does not fall within the limits of probability.

But, waiving this point, and allowing General GILLMORE, in the first place, to have successfully landed his men upon Folly Island, erected his batteries, and finally effected his descent upon Morris Island without naval coöperation, and in despite of the disturbance which in such case the Rebel iron-clads and gunboats would have created, he would have had to endure, besides the fire from Wagner, Sumter, and Moultrie in front, a cross fire upon his flanks from the water and from James Island during every step of his subsequent operations. Whether he would have been able to bear this will best appear from his own language in the text of his book, and from his telegrams to Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN in the appendix.

Page 129, paragraph 161, just a few lines before the statement of his opinion that naval coöperation had not been necessary, he holds this language:—

"Two conditions, steadily maintained achieved success for us, viz:—

"First. An overpowering mortar fire from our batteries, particularly towards the end of the siege of Fort Wagner, opposed by a weak mortar fire from the enemy."

"Second. The difference, always in our favor, except in rough weather, between the flank fire upon us from the James Island batteries, and the fire upon the enemy from our fleet, which could establish comparatively short ranges, and had considerable latitude in selecting positions."

The first condition, therefore, would not have been sufficient, as two conditions were requisite to achieve success, and the second was the flanking fire from the Monitors and the *Ironsides* at short ranges and in select positions. If the flanking fire from James Island, added to the fire from Wagner and from Sumter, galled his troops in the trenches and in their camps, dismounted his guns, and suspended his approaches, what would have been the result had the Rebel iron-clads poured in shell and canister from the water?

On this point, several of General GILLMORE's messages by signal to Admiral DAHLGREN, and some extracts from the text of his work would seem to dispose of the whole question:—

AUGUST 16, 1863—9:50 P. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—If I find the fire from Wagner too hot, I will stop firing from my advance batteries until you get the Monitors into action against Wagner.  
General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 17, 1863—2 P. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—Are your Monitors out of action for the day, or will they go in again soon?  
General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 17, 1863—2:15 P. M.  
GENERAL GILLMORE:—If Wagner opens and disturbs you, the Monitors will run up and silence her again, as that is what I understand you wish.  
Admiral DAHLGREN.

AUGUST 17, 1863—10:50 P. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—If the enemy expect to save Sumter they will try a sortie from Wagner in the morning. Can you get any Monitors in quite early? For general operations I propose the same programme for to-morrow that we had to-day.  
General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 19, 1863.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—I am now pushing my approaches to Fort Wagner, and need cover against sorties. I think I can destroy the traverses, and dismount the heavy gun on the sea front of Wagner, with the assistance of a powerful fire from the *New Ironsides*. If that big gun were out of the way, could a couple of Monitors lie within four or five hundred yards of Wagner all the time, night and day? A deserter says that there are at least twenty quaker guns on the parapet of Sumter.  
General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 21, 1863—1:05 P. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—The fire of Fort Wagner is very sailing. Can't your Monitors keep it down?  
General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 21, 1863—2:30 P. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—My approaches are suspended on account of the sharpshooters on Fort Wagner. Can you keep down that fire?  
General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 21, 1863—10:45 A. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—The enemy's sharpshooters are annoying our advanced batteries seriously. Can you have it stopped?  
General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 22, 1863—9:40 A. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—Wagner is firing very rapidly. There is great danger of dismounting our guns. What can you do to stop it?  
General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 22, 1863—9:50 A. M.  
GENERAL GILLMORE:—I will send up some Monitors at once.  
Admiral DAHLGREN.

AUGUST 22, 1863—10 A. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—Thank you. Colonel TURNER just signals from the battery that our two heavy guns in front will be dismounted unless the Navy come in.  
General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 22, 1863—10:10 A. M.  
GENERAL GILLMORE:—The order is given, and the Monitors are going up.  
Admiral DAHLGREN.



AUGUST 22, 1863—1:05 P. M.  
GENERAL GILLMORE:—Is the fire of the iron-clads effectual in silencing the sharpshooters at Fort Wagner?

Admiral DAHLGREN.

AUGUST 22, 1863—2:35 P. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—Between the gunboats and our batteries, Wagner's fire has been considerably kept under.

General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 24, 1863—9:30 A. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—Can I take from your vessel another 8-inch gun and a 100 pounder? I have heard three 8 inch guns in all.

General GILLMORE.

AUGUST 27, 1863—9:55 A. M.  
GENERAL GILLMORE:—You can take the guns, with pleasure.

Admiral DAHLGREN.

AUGUST 27, 1863—1:30 P. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—Thanks for the guns.

General GILLMORE.

September 3, 1863.  
Rear-Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Commanding S. A. B. Squadron:—

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your letter of this date, offering the services of the iron-clads to maintain a steady fire on Fort Wagner when I should be ready to move, I would say I should be very thankful for this coöperation, and hope to be ready to avail myself of it very shortly.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863—4:50 A. M.  
GENERAL GILLMORE:—Shall the *Ironsides* then begin the attack as was agreed upon?

Admiral DAHLGREN.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863—5:05 A. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—Yes; let her begin in the morning. She should fire well to the right, so as to avoid our trenches.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863—5:30 P. M.  
GENERAL GILLMORE:—At what time this P. M. can you dispense with the *Ironsides*' fire?

Admiral DAHLGREN.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863—5:45 P. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—Let her cease now. If we don't succeed to-night, I suppose she will open again at sunrise. If we do succeed, a red light will be shown from the water near Gregg. In that case, I expect a Monitor in on to-morrow's high tide.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863—9 P. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—No red light will be shown to-night. By arrangement with Mr. PRESTON, two Monitors were to go in as a diversion to keep off any reinforcements, while my party is at work on Gregg.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863—10 P. M.  
GENERAL GILLMORE:—There are two Monitors up now near Sumter, with orders to fire to the right and left of it, by way of a diversion. If you wish it, I will send more up. I will send them orders to retire at one o'clock.

Admiral DAHLGREN.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.  
Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN, Commanding S. A. B. Squadron:—DEAR SIR:—There is no change in the programme for to-night, except so far as the Monitors' firing on Gregg is concerned. The idea is, that while we are assaulting Gregg, no reinforcements shall be approaching in our rear, and no firing shall take place in that direction, and that the Monitors shall remain in (in pairs) and cut off communication with Cumming's Point, directing their fire on Moultrie or Sumter.

The programme for to-morrow to commence the same as to-day, i. e., the *New Ironsides* to engage Wagner at sunrise. Unless there are strong reasons to the contrary, Wagner will be assaulted to-morrow.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1863—7:35 A. M.  
GENERAL GILLMORE:—Do you want the fire of all the Monitors on Gregg and Wagner this morning? Do you propose to assault at low tide? Did you succeed last night?

Admiral DAHLGREN.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1863—8:30 A. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—We found the enemy prepared at Cumming's Point, and failed. I do not want the Monitors' fire at all. I would like a slow fire from the *Ironsides* on Wagner. We are breaching the bomb-proof, and will not assault at this low tide.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1863—1:35 P. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—Our approaches have reached the ditch of Fort Wagner. Will you please have the *Ironsides* keep up a slow but steady fire on Wagner through the day. I will write you more fully in regard to the plans, or see you myself this afternoon.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1863—10:30 P. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—The signal for the assault will be the hauling down of the red flag on the *Ironsides*. I shall deploy some troops between Wagner and Gregg. Don't fire into them. I would like the Monitors to engage Moultrie a little before nine o'clock. I would like to send a signal officer on board the *Ironsides* early in the morning.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1863—10:50 P. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—We may expect a heavy fire from Gregg to-morrow. Will you direct a very heavy fire on that battery as soon as the assault begins?

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1863—11:15 P. M.  
GENERAL GILLMORE:—Three of the Monitors will move over to engage Gregg at half-past eight. The remaining Monitors will keep up a rapid fire on Wagner.

Admiral DAHLGREN.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863—1:15 A. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—A deserter just in reports Wagner evacuated.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863—4:15 A. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—The Monitors are not to fire on Cumming's Point this A. M.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863—4:35 A. M.  
GENERAL GILLMORE:—The Monitors will not open on Gregg, or between Wagner and Gregg. Do you wish them to engage Moultrie two hours or so before the assault?

Admiral DAHLGREN.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863—5 A. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—We hold Wagner now, and are pushing on to Gregg.

General GILLMORE.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863—5:10 A. M.  
ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—The whole island is ours, but the enemy have escaped us.

General GILLMORE.

#### Page 53, paragraph 135:—

From this period forward the fire from the James Island batteries, from "Wagner," "Gregg," and "Sumter," and especially from the enemy's sharpshooters in Fort Wagner, was severe and almost unceasing. Indeed, on the 10th, our advance was stopped entirely by it, and it became a question of grave doubt whether we could push forward our trenches much farther with the advantages, to all appearances, so entirely on the side of the enemy.

#### Page 61, paragraph 146:—

The firing from the batteries in the second parallel was seriously interfered with, and at times partially suspended, by the galling fire from Fort Wagner, to which the cannoners were exposed. The combined fire of our mortars and light pieces, aided by the gunboats and iron-clads, failed to subdue this annoyance entirely, and we were obliged to turn some of our breaching guns upon the work. There was imminent danger, indeed, that our most efficient, because most advanced batteries, would be helplessly disabled before the work of demolition should be accomplished. Nothing of the kind, however, happened. A heavy north-easterly storm set in on the 18th, and raged for two days, very materially diminishing the accuracy and effect of our fire.

#### Page 68, paragraph 158:—

The dark and gloomy days of the siege were now upon us. Our daily losses, although not heavy, were on the increase, while our progress became discouragingly slow, and was fearfully uncertain. The converging fire from "Wagner" alone, almost enveloped the head of our sap, delivered, as it was, from a line subtending an angle of nearly ninety degrees, while the flank fire from the James Island batteries increased in power and accuracy every hour. To push forward the sap in the narrow strip of shallow silted sand by day, was impossible, while the brightness of the prevailing harvest moon rendered the operation almost as hazardous by night. Matters, indeed, seemed at a stand still, and a feeling of despondency

began to pervade the rank and file of the command. There seemed, indeed no adequate return, in accomplished results, for the daily losses which we suffered, and no means of relief, cheering and encouraging to the soldiers, appeared near at hand.

#### Page 70, paragraph 160:—

The co-operation of the powerful battery of the *New Ironsides*, Captain ROWAN, during the day time, was also secured.

After enumerating his own guns in full blast against Wagner, General GILLMORE speaks of the *Ironsides*, as follows, page 70, paragraph 161:—

While during the daytime the *New Ironsides*, with remarkable regularity and precision, kept an almost incessant stream of eleven-inch shells from her eight-gun broadside, ricocheting over the water against the sloping parapet of Wagner, whence, deflecting upward with a low remaining velocity, they dropped nearly vertically, exploding within or over the work, and rigorously searching every part of it except the subterranean shelters. The calcium lights turned night into day, and while throwing around our own men an impenetrable obscurity, they brilliantly illuminated every object in front, and brought the minutest details of the fort into sharp relief.

#### Page 71, paragraph 162:—

In a few hours the fort became practically silent, exhibiting but little sign of life, and none of activity. Occasional straggling shots continued to be delivered at the *New Ironsides*, and one or more sharpshooters opened from time to time a hasty and ineffectual fire upon the head of the sap.

The garrison has sought safety in the bomb-proof shelter.

Considering these repeated and urgent requests for aid during the sixty days' fighting before Morris Island came into our possession, and the statements of General GILLMORE, as quoted above, the opinion that naval coöperation, to enable him to erect his batteries or to hold his ground, was not necessary, deliberately expressed and reiterated by General GILLMORE as his own, and also as that of all unbiased men of intelligence and of military experience who witnessed the operations before Charleston, certainly seems to be contradicted most flatly by the facts of the siege, as shown by these messages of the moment from himself.

In addition to these appeals for help, it may be stated here on the best authority that General GILLMORE, soon after he broke ground before Wagner, inquired of Admiral DAHLGREN if he were able to sleep at night, saying that he himself had not been able to obtain rest until he had been convinced by observation that the Monitors could ride out a blow in the Morris Island channel.

Why have lost his sleep from anxiety about a coöperation which was not necessary?

Some preliminary operations on the part of the Navy, whether coöperative or the contrary, had been requisite to give General GILLMORE the use of Port Royal, to allow him to resort to Edisto and Stono, and to commence and complete his preparations on Folly Island. Afterwards, during every phase of his proceedings, he had the Navy ever at his side, with its most formidable elements of 11 and 15-inch guns in iron-clad hulls.

He has contented himself with saying but little else than that he had the coöperation of the gallant Navy, that he did not need it, and that this statement involves no disparagement of the Navy.

It is the opinion of unbiased naval officers who are familiar with the Morris Island operations that General GILLMORE could not have made his first move without the coöperation of the Navy, and that, had that coöperation been withdrawn at any moment after his troops had landed, he would have had to withdraw also, and that, to enable him to withdraw, it would have been as necessary for the Navy to cover his retreat as it had been to cover his advance.

Unbiased naval officers are also of opinion that it is "disparaging to their service" to have its hearty, constant, efficient, and indispensable coöperation at Morris Island so shabbily acknowledged and so unjustly repudiated as it has been by Major-General Q. A. GILLMORE in his official report and in his book.

R.

#### WIARD ON ORDNANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The most satisfactory termination of an argument is, of course, to convince one's opponent and his adherents. As Mr. WIARD, in his communication to the JOURNAL of the 22d ult., failed to answer the points in my letter, which he himself selected, it is quite possible he may think that he has exaggerated the agency of his hypothesis. If so, it is a step toward the desired end. Mr. WIARD quotes from my article as follows:—

"Mr. WIARD has recently published a pamphlet on the 'Inefficiency of Heavy Ordnance,' which has been the subject of considerable comment, on account of the celebrity attached to the author, by reason of his advocacy of the theory that the heating and consequent expansion of the metal surrounding the bore by the combustion of the charge of powder, is the cause of the fracture of heavy guns."

Mr. WIARD says the part embodied in italics is a misstatement. He asserts that he "never claimed that heating a gun would burst it, or that cooling it would do so; but that heating or cooling one part of a gun to a certain extent, while the outer part was at a different temperature, would."

It cannot be possible that he means to deny that the clause from my article in italics is his hypothesis; yet as he says it is a misstatement, it certainly seems so. Of course, by the conditions of the question, the part heated—the metal surrounding the bore—is to have its temperature raised by the heat generated by the combustion of gunpowder "to a certain extent," sufficient to overcome the cohesive power of the exterior metal and produce rupture.

As the metal surrounding the bore cannot be heated without causing a difference of temperature between the interior and exterior, it is as plain as noon-day that the clause alluded to is not a misstatement, but the gentleman's hypothesis put in few words. It may be that, when he observed it thus stated, a doubt crossed his mind as to its soundness.

He next quotes the following paragraph:—

"Mr. WIARD does not state the temperature imparted to the bore of any gun by any charge of powder, nor the probable ratio of increase of temperature of the bore of a gun fired at known intervals of time."

One would suppose that after re-producing a clause, he would at least attempt to answer it; but instead of doing this, he asserts that the temperature produced by the combustion of gun powder "in its own space" is 5,000° Fahrenheit. This he says he has proved, (but does not say how). This temperature is nearly twice that required to thoroughly melt cast-iron. Yet, notwithstanding—if it

really exists, which has not been proved—the amount of caloric imparted to the walls of the bore by each discharge must be very little; there are no signs of any fusion of the metal to be observed, neither after half a dozen rounds, four or five minutes apart, is the water which adheres to them from the wet sponge which is inserted after each discharge, given off in steam, which would be the case if the temperature was augmented in such a ratio as Mr. WIARD implies, or such as would be necessary by itself to produce rupture.

That some caloric is imparted to the walls of the bore by each discharge is not disputed, but he produces nothing to prove that the "inefficiency of heavy ordnance"—which he assumes—is due to this cause.

Small guns, of both iron and composition gun metal, have been frequently fired rapidly and long enough to become quite warm to the touch on the outside, yet in these guns, as bursting is the rare exception, not the rule, the evidence would seem conclusive, considering the number of rounds necessary to raise the temperature above-mentioned, that the increment of temperature produced by each discharge must be but very little, and that consequently the caloric, by the conducting power of the metal, is gradually and uniformly absorbed throughout the entire mass. If the interior of the piece was suddenly raised to the temperature caused by a great number of rapid fires, so that the caloric would not have time to be equally distributed, Mr. WIARD's theory might have some practical value. But it is not the application of his hypothesis to small artillery, but to monster guns, which is under consideration. It should be remembered that the question is not whether sufficient variation in the temperature of different parts of a gun or other metal structure will produce fracture, but whether or no the heat gradually imparted to the bore of a gun by the combustion of the charges within it, is the cause of the bursting of large cannon. The instances enumerated of rupture, caused, as Mr. WIARD says, by variation in temperature, are irrelevant.

The cracks in the 15-inch guns, which Mr. WIARD instances as having occurred in the foundry, were not caused by such a moderate, gradually-absorbed and consequently more equally distributed increase of temperature as is caused by the combustion of gunpowder within a gun. Neither is there any proof that the cracks which occurred in service near the muzzles of several 15-inch guns were caused by the caloric imparted to them by the burning powder; on the contrary the evidence is conclusive that it had nothing to do with it. The bores were not warmed enough to be perceptible to the touch, besides, as before stated, according to Mr. WIARD's hypothesis, fracture should have occurred at the thickest instead of the thinnest part of the gun, if produced by this cause. Although he says it is the weakest, it is, according to his own argument, relatively the strongest. The heat of the burning powder is greatest at the breech. As the metal is much thicker in this part there is not the same chance for the caloric to be equally diffused through the mass, and in founding, this part is subject to greater strains by variation of temperature, than the thinner portions. If, instead of keeping the red-hot iron rods within his glass guns until the models cracked, they had been inserted and withdrawn within the two-hundredth part of a second—the period of time, according to Mr. WIARD, during which the interior of a gun is exposed to the gas resulting from the combustion of the charge—it is clear they would not have been cracked. The instances Mr. WIARD cites of the failure of MALLER's monster mortar; a certain gun made by BLAKELY, and ARMSTRONG's 10½-inch, have no bearing on the point under discussion. In the case of the mortar, the number of discharges had not been sufficient to raise the temperature perceptibly; besides, the way in which it failed shows that heat imparted by the combustion of the charge had nothing to do with it.

It seems that in the gun made by BLAKELY, the breech was held in by four long bolts, their combined area equal to that of the bore; after a certain number of discharges these bolts were broken. Now, there is no evidence to show that they were broken by the heat of the burning charge. The tensile strength of these bolts could, of course, be accurately determined, as well as the temperature to which the barrel must have been raised between the points where the ends of the bolts were secured to produce sufficient dilation to pull them apart. Mr. WIARD makes no calculation, but jumps at the conclusion that the fracture is accounted for by his hypothesis.

Mr. WIARD reproduces the following from my former article, in relation to the 10½-inch Armstrong:—"The gun was perfectly cold—that is of the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere—and the breech plug blew out at 'the third or fourth round.'" (It is not meant that this gun had been fired only three or four rounds, but that this was the number fired on this occasion.)

This he states is a "mere assertion." Whether as to the temperature of the gun, the fact that the breech blew out at the third or fourth round, or both, is not stated. What ground can there be for saying that this gun was not of the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere? There is no evidence that it had been clothed in furs or had had a fire built under it to keep it warm, and it had been standing for a long time in the open air in the position from which it was fired. With respect to the fact that the breech-plug blew out at the third or fourth round, he is referred to the official report; and if after this number of rounds it was heated to the extent implied by Mr. WIARD, the spectators would probably have been surprised, had the firing continued, by the phenomenon of a gun melted by the heat imparted to it by the burning powder. Yet no signs of fusion were observed. A little calculation would convince him, that the temperature necessary in this case to produce the effect he insists is accounted for by his hypothesis, would be nearly high enough to ignite gunpowder (which is about 600°). It is well known that no such temperature is reached, in fact, in heavy guns for iron-clad warfare and coast defence, to which he particularly applies his hypothesis, water does not steam off from the surface of the bore after many more rounds than the above gun was fired.

Perhaps Mr. WIARD can tell why the Armstrong 13½-inch, constructed similarly to the one just mentioned—a gun as large again, and fired with nearly double the powder a consecutive number of rounds—did not burst or blow out its breech-piece. Were his rules temporarily suspended for this trial? With regard to the Whitworth gun, the



inner coil of which it is said expanded by heat so as to close the vent, no evidence is adduced to show that his hypothesis alone will account for this effect. The assertion that the inner tubes of this gun (which is implied in the way Mr. WIARD quotes from GILLMORE's report) elongated *one inch* by the heat imparted to them by the powder, is simply absurd. Wrought-iron dilates 1-795th from the temperature 32° to 212° Fahrenheit, that is, an iron bar 795 inches long would increase in length one inch on being raised from the former to the latter temperature; the inner tubes of this gun were probably not over 94 inches long, hence the error of the implication that they were elongated *one inch* by the combustion of the charges. This is merely mentioned as illustrative of the loose manner in which this distinguished cannon founder treats so important a subject.

Mr. WIARD next trains his artillery on the 15-inch gun. He says that my statement that "this gun has stood the test of experiment and service too well to be injured by criticism prompted by the spirit which inspired this impracticable theorist" is totally unsupported, and flatly denies that the ordnance instructions permit the use of over thirty-five pounds of cannon powder in the Navy gun. One would suppose that any citizen with an ordinary measure of moral responsibility would take pains to inform himself accurately on such a point before he published to the world a pamphlet, the object of which was to ridicule the Nation's ordnance and assail its ordnance officers. If he had performed this duty, he would have saved himself the mortification of having his reprehensible carelessness exposed.

An ordnance circular of instructions published and issued by the Navy Department in 1864—a copy of which is before me—contains the following:—

"Cored shot should never be used except against masonry at short ranges, and then with 50 pound charges.  
"Solid shot should always be used against iron-clads, and with 50 pound charges, but never fired on any other occasion.  
"At close quarters—say 50 to 150 yards—60 pounds may be used for 20 rounds of solid shot.  
"Cannon powder (I believe this is No. 7) only should be used, as 35 pounds of this kind gives a greater range than 50 pounds mammoth powder."

Thus the official instructions of the Government not only place him entirely in the wrong in his attacks on our ordnance, but, as these charges have been frequently used, it must prove to him (if he is capable of conviction) that he has vastly overestimated the agency of his hypothesis. A quantity of 100-pounder Parrotts having burst, Mr. WIARD states that they burst in obedience to his laws, which event he prognosticated before the disaster. Others also prophesied they would fail from other causes.

So it would appear that guns which burst do so in obedience to Mr. WIARD's rules, and those which do not are permitted to exist on account of certain "qualities of ductility, elasticity, and compressibility of the metal."

Further on he says that as the 15-inch guns used in the attack on Fort Fisher used only 35-pound charges with shell, and without much elevation, a sand heap being the object aimed at, and not an iron-clad, he asks, "Accepting these facts, what becomes of the defence set up by 'I. N.' for these Navy 15-inch guns?"

The facts appear to be as follows: 1st, The 15-inch gun, when used against iron-clads propels its 430-pound shot with 60 pounds of common powder. 2d, That, in the attack on Fort Fisher, 35 pounds being sufficient to land the shells in the fort, no more was used; that the "without much elevation" of Mr. WIARD, means that it was just right to plant the shells where desired. 3d, that they did not aim at an iron-clad, because there was none there; if there had been, there can be no doubt but that the gallant officers and men who handled these guns would have liked nothing better than to stave in her sides, instead of the comparatively unsatisfactory practice against a "sand heap."

Mr. WIARD has been so indiscreet as to make the following assertion: "The (my) article was evidently written with the knowledge of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the ordnance authorities, and others interested in these guns," with a good deal more of the same sort, and as "I. N." prepared his article with the knowledge and full official sanction of the Navy Department and its Ordnance Bureau."

This is untrue from beginning to end. I have never had any communication whatever with any officials directly or indirectly on this subject. Neither with any one connected with the manufacture of 15-inch guns, either directly or indirectly. The writer has never had connection with any one interested in the success of these guns except Americans generally, who, in ignorance of Mr. WIARD's dogmas, and looking only at results, congratulate themselves that the country possesses guns which experiments and service have proved can penetrate the armor carried by foreign iron-clads.

It is desired here to remark that the writer is no advocate for cast iron for heavy guns, designed to project solid shot with large charges of powder, such as are indispensable for iron-clad warfare; but as the 15-inch has been proved to be a gun of great power, Mr. WIARD's slurs upon it should not be tolerated, particularly as he has nothing to offer which can take its place. It must be quite evident to any one who has given the subject attention, that it is essential to the power of our Navy that the attention of the Government should be turned at once to the production of wrought-iron guns of large calibre, capable of using at least more than the maximum charge of the cast-iron 15-inch.

I. NEWTON.

#### A LINCOLN MONUMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I would like to submit, through your columns, a proposition to the people for raising a fund for a national monument to the memory of our martyred President. What act would more become the Nation than to express its love and admiration for that great man, by raising at our national capital a monument as enduring as the pyramids to his memory? Who would not open his purse strings for so noble a purpose?

The name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN should live, not only on the pages of history, but his memory should be preserved in a marble column—a spontaneous tribute from millions, that will stand as long as the republic, and be an abiding

proof to future generations of the Nation's love for that great and good man.

If Rome could build a monument to the memory of her TRAJAN and her POMPEY, can we not to our fallen patriot? Let a subscription be started in every regiment and on every vessel in the service. Where is the soldier or sailor who will not contribute his dollar? This would furnish a fund of six hundred thousand dollars. Let committees be appointed in each town and county, in every State of the Union, to solicit subscriptions.

Let every church, society and loyal organization of any kind in the country solicit and receive from its supporters and from all who will give, any sum, from "the widows' mite" to the hundreds of the millionaire, for the noble scheme, and in three months a million can be raised.

Will not every one endorse the proposition who can say from his heart "Long live the Republic—long live the name of her liberator and saviour, ABRAHAM LINCOLN?"

KEY WEST, FLA., April 22, 1865.

ARMY.

#### SPEECH BY GENERAL ROSECRANS.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS arrived in Boston last week, and visited the State House. He went into the Senate Chamber and was introduced to the members individually, after which he proceeded to the House of Representatives and remained until that body adjourned. At the adjournment three cheers were given for the General, who, in acknowledgment of the honor, briefly addressed the members as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I return to you my most grateful thanks for this manifestation of your regard for my services as one of the soldiers of the army of freedom. It is a great pleasure to me to be able to say that our vocation appears to be at present pretty nearly closed. As for my own vocation, I perceive by the papers, which are better informed of what I intend to do than I am, that I am a filibuster, and I take occasion to say a word or two about the soldiers of our Army, and what I would like to see of them. These words are suggested by what I saw this morning. I perceived in large letters in the newspapers to-day that General ROSECRANS is going to raise 25,000 men to go to Mexico. General ROSECRANS is not going to do any such thing. General ROSECRANS thinks that the soldiers who have fought this great battle for freedom have done it with more patriotic motives than have ever been seen before, and I do not think that our young men, who have distinguished themselves in the annals of all time, will permit themselves to be misled, or should be misled, from their high and honorable course, into any buccaneering expedition. I have no particular admiration for the ruling dynasty in Mexico. I am not thoroughly informed as to the manner in which it originated, but I have an impression that the present head of the Government at Mexico is an intruder and interloper. At the same time I have always been an unwavering friend of free government and free institutions, and I like to see a people have that right which we claim for ourselves, of regulating their own government, and of determining what form of a government they will have. I know that our sister republic, as it has been called, Mexico, has for a long time been badly governed, but I doubt whether this present government is a government of their choice. I refrain from expressing an opinion as to what we owe to that people, but I do not want our boys who have fought the war of freedom with such devotion and with such purity of motives to be taken away and weaned from their home feeling, and I do not want contractors to get up another war, and political and military demagogues to trade on the blood of those young men. I had rather see these young men returning to their homes, and having renewed all home feelings and home associations, resume if possible almost entirely peaceful pursuits. I imagine that with the energy, self-denial and habits of endurance acquired in this war, they will make a great army of peaceful industry; and as we now own the United States, I think there is room for them. I hope to see public opinion directing our young men into these channels of industry. I believe they are such as to make this country prosperous beyond all past example in its own history, and therefore, of course, beyond that of all other nations. I am, therefore, anxious that this sentiment should be promulgated through the public press, and by individuals. For my own part, I intend to set the example of beating my sword into a plough-share. I therefore desire our young men to go home. I am not in favor of the next war. I have taken occasion to make these remarks because I saw when I was in Washington men willing to start something or other—men whose advancement hitherto has not been sufficient to gratify their ambition—something which will now gratify their ambition. But if you examine the names of those mentioned in the advertisements in New York, you will find there third-rate fellows who are not worth a snap, and that our common soldiers were worth a dozen of them. I again tender you my thanks for your kind reception.

A BUREAU of Public Archives has been established in Richmond, by command of Major-General Halleck, and Colonel R. D. Cutts, Aide-de-Camp of the Military Division of the James staff, appointed "Archive Keeper." Since our occupancy of the city many books, maps, pamphlets and other matters appertaining to a connected history of the Rebellion have been surreptitiously removed to the North. To save these valuable documents, Major-General Halleck has established this bureau. Archive bureau rooms are at once to be opened and fitted up in the United States customs building, where will be collected and arranged all captured papers, books, maps and public documents, which will be taken charge of by Colonel Cutts and a competent force of clerks. In consummation of the undertaking, all officers and men in the service of the United States, all citizens and all persons heretofore in the service of the so-called Confederate States having in their possession such documents are required to immediately deposit them in the archive rooms. All such articles belonging to officers of the alleged Confederate government, who have fled our jurisdiction and our lines, are held to be now the public

property of the United States. Assistant Adjutant-General Edward W. Smith, by command of General Ord, commanding Department of Virginia, has ordered that all such historical documents in any public office of the department be carefully preserved, with a view of turning them over to Colonel Cutts, with whom all officers and men are ordered to co-operate to the end that complete records of the Rebellion may be secured for future use.

THE following named gentlemen composed the board of visitors appointed by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to attend the examination of the midshipmen in the Naval Academy at Newport, Rhode Island: Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut, United States Navy, President; Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, United States Navy; Captain J. L. Worden, United States Navy; Hon. Joseph T. Mills, of Wisconsin; Rev. C. B. Boynton, D. D., of Maryland; John Jacob Astor, Jr., of New York; J. M. Forbes, Esq., of Massachusetts. The duty of this board is to attend at the Academy during the June examination for the purpose of witnessing the examination of the several classes and inquiring into the state of the police, discipline, and general management of the institution, the results of which they are to report to the Secretary of the Navy.

A LETTER from St. Petersburg, dated April 14, contains much additional information respecting the removal of the bodies of French soldiers to the cemetery prepared for their reception. It was probable that the exhumation would be continued for a long time, for up to the date of the last accounts operations had only taken place on the land of M. Braker, in which more than 2,000 French soldiers were interred. According to the lists in the hands of the French officer, Captain Filgas, who conducts the operations, he will have to disinter 48,000 of his countrymen—an enormous number, but which by no means represents the total loss sustained by the French army, for, besides all those who died in the Russian hospitals, and those at Kustendjie, Varna, and Constantinople, the bodies of many others were never found, having been devoured by voracious animals. Those killed at the Alma are also not included in this number of 48,000, which only comprises the French buried under the walls of Sebastopol, and of whom an exact list could be drawn up.

A VERY important official document, relating to the new Prussian fleet, has been published. It proposes to spend over £5,000,000 in order to give Prussia a formidable fleet. Ten iron-clad frigates, carrying from twenty to thirty guns each, are deemed requisite to maintain the influence of Prussia in the North Sea and the Baltic. Ten iron-clad cupolas, carrying four guns each, will be built for the defence of Prussian ports. Beside these it is proposed to build, for the protection of Prussian commerce, eight wooden corvettes of twenty-eight guns each; six of fourteen to seventeen guns, six dispatch boats of two guns, and four transports carrying four guns. In addition to the expenditure on the fleet, Prussia intends to spend £927,000 in fortifying Kiel, and £1,242,750 in fortifying Jahde. Altogether, the cost of making this State a naval power is estimated at £7,500,000. It is intended to borrow at once £1,500,000.

An interesting ceremony took place on April 12th, at the Royal Barracks, in presence of the Dublin garrison, when the Victoria Cross was presented to Lieutenant A. F. Pickard. He was recommended for this honor on account of his gallant conduct in New Zealand, on the 20th of November, 1863, when he passed and repassed, exposed to a cross fire, to assist the wounded by supplying them with water, and to carry off a brother officer, Captain Mercer. Major-General Ridley and General Napier were present. Mr. Pickard being called forth, General Ridley placed the Victoria Cross on his breast, saying "he hoped that the possession by him of this coveted honor would stir up in the breast of every soldier now present the desire to win the same honorable distinction."

A NUMBER of loyal refugees from Virginia intend to erect on the battle-field of Fredericksburg, a soldiers' monument. It is to be a single shaft of marble, thirty feet high, having appropriate designs, and surmounted with a metallic flag, a new, durable and beautiful representative of the Stars and Stripes. The monument will have on it something like the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF OUR HEROIC SOLDIERS,  
WHO FELL AT  
Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13th, 1862,  
IN DEFENCE OF THE UNION AND LIBERTY.  
In the battle's front, where bullets are flying,  
Where the valiant bleed, and heroes are dying;  
O'er our fields of dead, on the tombs of the brave,  
Is seen our free flag, it shall ever there wave.  
From the lakes to the gulf from sea to sea,  
Base slavery is dead, our flag is now free.

MAJOR-GENERAL Banks has issued an order, dated New Orleans, May 2, directing that prisoners of war on parole within his department, under General Grant's stipulations, are to be regarded as prisoners of war. They will not be allowed to bear arms, to wear in public the uniform of the rebel army, the uniform of the United States, or any distinctive badges of military service. They are not entitled to participate in the management of public affairs or to enter upon any business pursuits, and are required to report to the Provost-Marshal-General forthwith.

THREE divisions of the Ninth Army corps (the First under Major-General O. B. Wilcox, the Second, Brigadier-General Griffin, and the Third, Major-General J. F. Hartman,) have recently been added to Major-General Augur's command, which is now, probably, the largest in the Army.

A CIRCULAR has been issued directing the sutlers of the various forts surrounding Washington to report within ten days to the Collector of Internal Revenue, for the purpose of settling for articles sold without being properly stamped, under penalty of the confiscation of all their goods.



## ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

JOHN W. CHANDLER, of New Hampshire, has been appointed Solicitor of the Navy Department.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. F. Buchanan, U. S. A., is announced as Assistant Medical Director, Department of the South.

A LETTER from Commodore J. S. Palmer states that it was his intention to leave New Orleans for New York by the steamer of the 13th.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL I. Vedges, U. S. Vols, has been assigned to the command of the District of Florida, with headquarters at Jacksonville.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Carrington, late Military Commandant at Indianapolis, has been entirely acquitted of the charges of defalcation brought against him.

CAPTAIN F. Bell, V. R. C., is announced as Chief Ambulance Officer, Department of the South, and ordered to report to Lieut. Col. Meredith Clymor, Medical Director, D. S.

By order of the Secretary of War, transportation of officers travelling under orders between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, will be allowed by the Isthmus of Panama, unless otherwise specially directed.

REV. M. J. Cramer, Chaplain United States Army, has returned to Washington from his tour of inspection at Richmond, Petersburg, City Point, Point of Rocks, Fortress Monroe, &c.

COLONEL Samuel M. Quincy, Seventy-third United States Colored Infantry, has been assigned, by Major-General Banks, to the duty of Acting Mayor of the city of New Orleans.

THE Military Commission of which Colonel Chipman is the Judge-Advocate has been re-organized into a court-martial, and Major-General Casey added to the former Board as its President.

MAJOR-GENERAL Casey has been ordered from Richmond to Washington with the Board for examination of officers for negro troops, the close of the war rendering the organization of colored regiments unnecessary.

LIEUTENANT George H. Woods, of Company C, Twentieth Maine, was accidentally shot through the lower part of the abdomen and mortally wounded, on Thursday of last week, at Dumfries, Virginia, while on the march from Richmond.

MAJOR-GENERAL Howard has been assigned to the position of Superintendent of the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, a department created by the last Congress. The General has accepted the position, and will immediately enter upon the performance of his duties.

HENRY W. THOMAS and Judges William H. Lyons and John A. Meredith have been appointed judges of the Court of Arbitration established at Richmond by Major-General Halleck. The Court is to hold its sessions in the Hustings Court, City Hall, and the members of the Court have the power of electing their presiding officer.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Jos. F. Knipe has been relieved from the command of the Seventh division, cavalry corps, M. D. M., and assigned to the command of the "Cavalry Forces Department of the Gulf." William A. Coulter, A. A. G., of the Seventh division, accompanies General Knipe to his new command as A. A. G., "Cavalry Forces Department of the Gulf."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Benjamin Alvord, United States Volunteers, has arrived in Washington from Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory. He has been in command of the District of Oregon for the last two and a half years. He has orders to report at Washington. We find the Oregon papers speaking in the very highest terms of General Alvord's command in that region.

A TELEGRAM from New Orleans, dated May 11th, gives the following items of personal information: Provost-Marshal Andrews and General Dennis left Mobile on the 8th for Meridian, to parole Dick Taylor's forces. General Hamilton, Military Governor of Texas, has gone to Washington. A party of naval officers, pilots and engineers had gone up the Tombigbee River to bring down the vessels surrendered to Admiral Thatcher. General Canby will soon move his headquarters to New Orleans. Major-General Kennedy has gone to Washington.

MAJOR-GENERAL Kilpatrick has temporarily established his headquarters at Lexington, North Carolina. Brigadier-General Heath's brigade is at Raleigh. Brigadier-General Jordan's brigade is at Lexington. Brigadier-General Atkin's brigade is at Charlotte. Colonel Kerwin, with his command, is at Fayetteville. Colonel Savage, with his command, is guarding the Tar River line and the country in the direction of Virginia. Colonel Savage has been sent about forty miles north-west of Greensboro, to do duty in the direction of the North Carolina line.

MAJOR-GENERAL Terry's command will occupy the central position of the State of North Carolina, headquarters at Goldsboro. The three divisions of Major-General Cox's (Twenty-third) Corps will be stationed as follows: First division, Major-General Ruger commanding, at and in the vicinity of Charlotte; Second division, Major-General Couch commanding, at and in the vicinity of Salisbury; Third division, Brigadier-General Carter commanding, at and in the neighborhood of Greensboro. Detachments will be sent out, as occasion may require, to all the different counties in the State.

THE following appointments have been made by the Hon. Secretary of War, to date from March 13, 1865: Major Thomas J. Leslie, Chief Paymaster of the city of New York, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, for the faithful and meritorious performance in the Pay Department for the continuous period of fifty years; Major Joseph B. Eaton, Paymaster United States Army, to be Colonel by brevet, for faithful and valuable service as Assistant to the Paymaster-General; Major William B. Gibson, Additional Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for meritorious and valuable services as Inspector of the Pay Department; Major J. Ledyard Hodge, Additional Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for meritorious and valuable service as Assistant to the Pay-

master-General; Major R. E. Paudding, Additional Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for meritorious and energetic services as Chief of the District of Washington.

## CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 4

Major-General Dix:

The following dispatch, just received from General Wilson, announces the capture of Jefferson Davis and his staff by Colonel Pritchard and the Michigan cavalry, on the morning of the 10th instant, at Irwinesville, in Irwin County, Georgia.

ERWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

MACON, GA., 11 A. M., May 12.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT and Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to report that, at daylight of the 10th instant, Colonel Pritchard, commanding Fourth Michigan cavalry, captured Jeff. Davis and family, with Reagan, Postmaster-General; Colonel Harrison, Private Secretary; Colonel Johnson, A. D. C.; Colonel Harris, Colonel Lubbock, Lieutenant Hathaway, and others. Colonel Pritchard surprised their camp at Irwinesville, in Irwin County, Georgia, seventy-five miles southeast of this place. They will be here to-morrow night, and will be forwarded under strong guard without delay. I will send further particulars at once.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 15, A. M.

Major-General Dix, New York:

The following details of the capture of Jefferson Davis, while attempting to make his escape in his wife's clothes, have just been received from Major-General Wilson.

ERWIN M. STANTON.

MACON, GA., 11 A. M., May 12, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

The following dispatch, announcing the capture of Jeff. Davis, has just been handed me by Colonel Minty, commanding Second division:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,

CUMBERLANDVILLE, GA., May 11, 1865.

To Captain T. W. SCOTT, Adjutant-General Division:

SIR:—I have the honor to report that at daylight this morning, at Irwinesville, I surprised and captured Jeff. Davis and family, together with his wife, sisters, and brother; his Postmaster-General, Reagan; his Private Secretary, Colonel Harrison; Colonel Johnson, A. D. C. on Davis's staff; Colonel Morris Lubbock, Lieutenant Hathaway, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances, making a most perfect success. Had not a most painful mistake occurred, by which the Fourth Michigan and the First Wisconsin did that which lost us two killed and Lieutenant Boule wounded in the arm in the Fourth Michigan, and four men wounded in the First Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight. After we had captured the camp by the advance of the First Wisconsin, they were mistaken for the enemy. I returned to this point last night, and shall move right on the Macon Road without waiting orders from you as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished. It will take me at least three days to reach Macon, as we are seventy-five miles out and our stock much exhausted. I hope to reach Hawkinsville to-night.

I have the honor, etc.,

D. B. PRITCHARD, Lieutenant Colonel Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

The First Wisconsin belongs to Lagrange's brigade of McCook's division, and had been sent due east by General Croxton via Du lin. Colonel Minty had distributed his command all along the south bank of the Ocmulgee and Altamaha. This accounts for the collision between parts of the First and Second Divisions, and shows the zeal of the command in the pursuit. I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command, in the hope of catching the other assassins. Our positions are good, and so far none of the Rebel chiefs have been able to get through. Breckinridge's son was captured night before last, 11 miles south from here. Will send further details as soon as received.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General.

MACON, GA., 9:30 A. M., May 13.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—

Lieutenant Colonel Harden, commanding First Wisconsin, has just arrived from Irwinesville. He struck Davis's trail at Dublin, Lawrence County, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green Swamp via Cumberlandville to Irwinesville. At Cumberland Colonel Harden met Colonel Pritchard with 150 picked men and horses of the Fourth Michigan. Harden followed the trail directly south, while Pritchard, having fresher horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee towards Hopewell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinesville, arriving there at midnight of the 9th. Jeff. Davis had not arrived. From citizens Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made his dispositions and surrounded the camp before day. Harden had encamped two miles, as he afterwards learned, from Davis. The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at 3 A. M., and had gone but little more than a mile when his advance were fired upon by men of the Fourth Michigan. A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered. The firing in this skirmish was the first warning Davis received. The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started to the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but discovering his boots while running, suspected his sex at once. The race was a short one, and the Rebel president was soon brought to bay. He brandished a howie knife of elegant pattern and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasion of the Captain's revolver, without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he thought our Government was more magnanimous than to hunt down women and children. Mrs. Davis remarked to Colonel Harden after the excitement was over, that "the men had better not provoke the president, as he might hurt some of 'em."

Reagan behaves himself with becoming dignity and resignation. The parties were evidently making for the coast.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General.

## THE RELATIONS OF WHITES AND BLACKS IN VIRGINIA.

CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA,

NORFOLK, May 10, 1865.

To the People, White and Colored, within this District:—

You are now called upon to meet a question of vast importance—one the discussion of which has often agitated the country, and been presented as an insurmountable barrier to the freedom of the colored race. Now, through the grace of God, the colored man is free, and he is here demanding a social status in your midst. He is here upon your farms and your plantations, in your towns and your cities; and to-day you must meet the fact, and this hour begin the solution of the problem. Bid men, for political ends, weak-minded men and women, and therefore pitiable, not himahable, have been deceived, or have deceived themselves, in regard to the difficulties of its solution. There are no real obstacles in the path; nothing that for one moment should make colonization or expatriation questionable or debatable.

Whatever rule may be for the present enforced by the nation, or whatever policy adopted by the State, it may be safely asserted that it must be in accordance with laws adopted at the North, governing free labor for those who can work, an entire or partial support of those who cannot, and compulsory labor for those who can, but will not. Entire or partial support, in States heretofore free, of the infirm and aged, poor or the homeless, too young to labor, is secured in every town or county in the most humane manner, on farms conducted and supported by the town or county for whose poor provision is thus made. From these farms minor children are bound out to proper persons upon proper and humane conditions. At the poor farms all who are able labor under the supervision of a competent overseer, and thus aid the town or county in their support.

For the idle and lazy vagabond the penitentiary is provided, where compulsory labor lessens expense.

Thus in each community there is provided the home, the poorhouse and the penitentiary. As the whites of the South appreciate the incomparable value of the free labor of the colored man, as they did—as they surely will—that their capital increases, and new channels for industry arise in proportion to a just, moral and intelligent aid given to raise and educate his labor, they will loudly call for still another Northern institution that lessens expense and diminishes inmates of poorhouses and penitentiaries and increases the number of homes—the schoolhouse. Then they will appreciate that the colored labor in their communities is of priceless value, and will regard any effort to rid themselves of it as springing from lamentable ignorance of hopeless insanity.

The colored race wish to live and labor where they were born, and they are anxious to support their families in the community where they were raised.

That they may be encouraged in this work, that they may sustain themselves and save the community from expense, that they may build up their homes and educate their children, is it not both economy and wisdom for the farmers and planters to hire them as laborers upon their

lands, and thus relieve the community from the support of many that would otherwise fall upon the public charity? Is it not only economical, but does not such a course insure greater public security?

To this consideration your attention is invited.

Aid the willing laborer, punish and confine the idle and lazy, support the pauper, and educate the race. Let each city, county and town charge itself with the management of these institutions, and there will be no insurmountable difficulties arising from freedom to the slave.

In this district, under the disadvantages of a state of war, the negro population have been treated, as far as possible, in conformity with the principles enunciated. From the scarcity of demand for farm hands, and from the impracticability of adopting new, and as yet untried, fields of labor in this community, from the over-crowding of people drawn by the barbarities of war from near and remote plantations and homes, the Government agents, in adopting, as nearly as possible, in the case of the homeless and landless race, the Northern institutions of the home, the schoolhouse, the poorhouse and the penitentiary, have been compelled to make departures from their practice, and bestow charity upon those who would work if work could have been found, although this class has mostly been confined to females; they have also been compelled to find labor for the colored man where he should have found work for himself; and thus the Government has not been able to practically teach that inexorable lesson that from to-day must be taught the colored man—that support will alone come from the laborer's own earnings; that with impartial laws and all aids to progress, mental, moral and physical, the negro starts forth hereafter to be his own way through all obstacles to equality before man as he now stands equal before the law.

For the steps that have been taken in this district too much praise cannot be awarded Captain O. Brown, Superintendent of Negro Affairs, under whose intelligent effort the colored man has been partially instructed that he must earn his own bread by the sweat of his own brow.

By order of Brigadier-General Geo. H. GOLDON.  
T. H. HARRIS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD ON THE AMES GUN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 21, 1864.

Mr. Ames having constructed certain wrought-iron cannon of 7-inch calibre, which he desires to have inspected and tested with a view to determine their fitness for the United States service, it is

Ordered,

First. That a board of officers, to consist of Major-General Gilmore as president of the board, a competent ordnance officer to be designated by the Secretary of War, and a competent officer to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy, shall be organized, and meet at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the first day of September next, with a view of inspecting and testing the aforesaid cannon and determining the capacity and fitness for the United States service, with such tests and trials as they shall deem proper, and make report to the President of their opinion in respect to said cannon, and their value and fitness for the service.

Second. That the ordnance bureaus of the War and Navy Departments shall provide suitable shot, shells, and ammunition for making the aforesaid tests, and provide all the necessities for a careful and fair test of the aforesaid cannon.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., October 27, 1864.

In pursuance of the foregoing orders, and subsequent orders from the Secretary of War, postponing the meeting of the board until the 15th day of September, 1864, the board met and the trials commenced at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the day last mentioned. All the members of the Board were present.

The gun to be tested was in readiness and suitably mounted. It is of wrought-iron, weighs according to Mr. Ames's statement, 19,400 pounds, is bored to a 7 inch calibre, and is rifled with a uniform twist of one turn in thirty-five (35) feet.

The gun is built up from the cascabel on the end of a long cylindrical port bar. The end of this bar is first enlarged by welding pieces around it. It is then enlarged still further by placing two wings on the one end over the other concentrically, and welding them there in succession. Against the end of the cylinder, thus increased to twenty-eight (28) inches in diameter is welded a circular plate or disk, also twenty-eight (28) inches in diameter, and four inches thick. This disk is composed of a centre piece ten inches in diameter, surrounded by two concentric rings, one outside of the other, all accurately fitted together by turning. The bottom of the bore terminates against this disk. Upon this disk is welded a ring of twenty-eight (28) inches exterior diameter, four inches interior diameter, and five inches thick, compounded of three concentric rings, accurately fitted together by turning. The inner one is ten inches in exterior diameter, and about six inches in thickness, so that its ends project on either side about half an inch beyond the faces of the other two rings. This is intended to secure a perfect weld next the bore, and force out the slag.

Other compound rings, made in the same manner, are welded on one after the other, until the gun is of the required length.

In making the compound rings for the small part of the gun, between the trunnions and muzzle, the outer ring is omitted.

The gun remains in a horizontal position during this process of construction, and is handled by means of the bar projecting from the cascabel.

The welding on of the disk and rings is done with a hammer worked horizontally by steam; a hammer working vertically is also used against the sides of the piece.

The inner ring of the compound rings is made from a block six (6) inches by ten (10) inches by boring a hole four inches in diameter through it, and turning off the corners. The fibres and laminae of the metal lie in planes at right angles to the axis of the gun. The centre and outer rings are made like a tire by bending the bars and welding the ends together, thus placing the layers of the metal in cylindrical surfaces.

The trunnions are attached by being screwed into the sides of the piece three inches.

The grooves of the piece submitted to trial were found to be only (0.58) fifty-eight thousandths of an inch in depth, which was not sufficient to confer a rotary motion upon the projectile with certainty, as was ascertained after a few trials. The Board therefore adjourned to have the grooves cut to 1-10th of an inch in depth. This having been accomplished, the trials were resumed on the 27th day of September.

Considerable delay and many interruptions in the progress of the trials were occasioned by the want of suitable projectiles. Those of the Hotchkiss pattern, which have been officially proscribed for rifles of a large calibre on account of their excessive strain upon the gun, were almost exclusively used. In weight they varied from 104 to 127 pounds.

The powder used is what is known as No. 7 experimental powder, giving a pressure of 5,700 pounds per square inch in an 8-inch gun.

The charges were varied increasingly from 15 to 30 pounds, although it was frequently necessary to reduce the higher charges in order to accommodate the projectiles, from which the packing would often strip or the cap break, even with comparatively low charges.

The proper instruments for determining the ranges of the shot, fired, as they were, over the water, were not received until the gun had been fired 600 times, and was much enlarged, giving a wadage of more than 3-10th of an inch over the shot, and thereby causing a great loss of velocity and range.

The initial velocity of the shot fired with 19 pounds of powder was determined by means of the Vignotte chronoscope when the gun had 130 rounds. The velocity thus obtained was 1,450 feet.

Owing to the difficulty experienced from the fragments of the lead thrown from the shot cutting the wires prematurely, no efforts were made subsequently to obtain the velocities with other charges.

The greatest enlargement of the bore of the piece for the first 100 rounds was one hundred and twenty-one thousandths (1.121) of an inch, and at fifteen (15) inches from the bottom. After this the enlargement was slight for each additional one hundred (100) rounds, until we had reached five hundred (500) rounds, and began to use twenty-five (25) pound charges.

After the six hundredth (600) round the enlargement exceeded three-tenths of an inch, which is the greatest measurement the star-gauge would record; this maximum enlargement extended for a distance of three (3) inches along the bore, beginning at a point 20 inches from the bottom.

When the trials commenced the vent was in the metal of the gun, there being no vent-piece, and was so much enlarged by the first 100 rounds that it had to be bouched; a copper vent-piece, secured by a steel plug screwed in, was inserted, and answered for the rest of the trial.

At about the 560th round it was first discovered that the metal of the gun had been so much stretched laterally at the place of maximum interior enlargement that it was plainly visible in a swell on the outside entirely encircling the piece. There was an increase of one eighth of an inch in the exterior diameter at that place. This swell gradually diminished to nothing at a distance of 4 inches on either side of the circle of greatest enlargement.

When the gun had been fired but 19 rounds, and before the grooves had been cut to the required depth of one tenth of an inch, a crack in the inside, sufficiently wide and deep to be easily felt with a steel point, appeared, running a little more than half way round the bore, at a distance of 25 inches from the bottom. This crack was partially taken out of the grooves in re-rifling the piece. Subsequent firing did not materially alter its appearance, or in any way enlarge it on the surface of the



hands; while in the grooves it was gradually merged into or replaced by a series of holes or cavities—one in each groove—which appeared, one after the other, as the trials progressed. The first one that attracted attention grew wider and deeper until, at the 200th round, it measured three eighths ( $\frac{3}{8}$ ) of an inch in depth and about one (1) inch in width of the surface of the bore. After the 300th round it was one and three eighths ( $1\frac{3}{8}$ ) inch deep, and had evidently penetrated entirely through the tube formed by the inner rings. Its progress was then apparently arrested in a greater or less degree by the metal of the middle ring. After the 6th round this cavity measured one and three quarters ( $1\frac{3}{4}$ ) inch in depth, and about one and one-eighth ( $1\frac{1}{8}$ ) inch in width.

After the 70th round these cavities measured as follows: The largest,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch in depth and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide. The others have enlarged slightly, but are, apparently, no deeper. They average about  $\frac{3}{4}$ th of an inch deep and 1 inch wide. At the close of the trials (70th round), the vent-piece having been used 60 times, the interior orifice of vent measured 0.25 inch in diameter. Radiating from the entrance of the vent-piece into the bore are three cracks—one in front and two in rear, measuring in length 0.9 inch and 0.9 inch, and 0.6 inch, respectively, and about 0.08 inch deep.

The edges of the bands are at present but slightly worn, and the rifling of the piece not much impaired.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\*\*. We have many inquiries as to what action was taken by Congress during the last session in reference to the pay of officers of the Army. By consulting the "ABSTRACT OF MILITARY LAWS" published in our issue of March 25, 1865, our correspondents will find all acts passed by Congress in reference to this matter.

Officers under the rank of brigadier-generals now receive fifty cents, instead of thirty, for each ration, provided they are not entitled to commutation for fuel and quarters. This takes effect on and after March 1, 1865.

For each authorized private servant actually employed all officers receive \$16 per month as pay. This takes effect on and after March 4, 1865.

The commutation price for officer's servants "will be determined hereafter, commencing the 1st instant, by the average cost between clothing of private soldiers of cavalry and infantry, as stated in the General Orders announcing cost of clothing, camp and garrison equipment in force at the time for which the commutation is made." See G. O. No. 55 A. G. O. of April 6, 1865.

Instead of giving pay for brevet rank to Volunteers as should have been done, Congress took it away from regular officers. The distinction made by Congress (not by War Department, as members of Congress asserted) against Volunteers in this manner was considered unjust by the whole Army, Regular and Volunteer, but it should have been corrected by placing the brevetted Volunteer on the same footing as the brevetted Regular, and not by withholding it from both.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—GEORGE WASHINGTON and U. S. GRANT are the only lieutenant-generals that our Army has had. Major-General WINFIELD SCOTT was appointed lieutenant-general by brevet, and by brevet only. The grade of lieutenant-general was first established in 1793—abolished in 1799. Revived by brevet in 1855, and re-established in 1864. We see no reason why this grade could not now be conferred by brevet upon as many of our officers as, in the opinion of the PRESIDENT, deserved the honor.

R.—For each soldier employed as a servant you must deduct from pay account the pay, rations and clothing allowed for a private servant, not a soldier. We are not subject, since act of March 3, 1865, to any further deductions on this account. The ruling of which you complain was made by Treasury Department under former laws.

UNION.—The term "muster out" is technical, and is generally applied to volunteers or other troops raised for a limited time. The PRESIDENT has power to dismiss officers of the Regular Army of any grade just as he has to dispose of volunteers by such action. This power has been so generally exercised that Congress in its last session imposed certain restrictions on its exercise.

A GENERAL order of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy was communicated by Commandant Montgomery, of the Washington Yard, to the heads of departments and master-workmen, on the 11th instant. It provides for a reduction of the expenses incident to the war in a degree corresponding with the large reduction to be made in the naval establishment, and states that measures for that end are now in progress. The chiefs of the several bureaus are instituting rigid inquiries, and will immediately initiate such measures as are necessary to reduce the current expenditures. All night work will be immediately suspended, and all other work put upon the most economical footing. All further purchases of articles of which there is any considerable amount on hand will be stopped, and the schedules of estimate for the next fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1865, will be computed on a greatly reduced scale. No arrangement will be made for the commencement of any new improvements of yards involving any considerable expenditures, without specially consulting the Department. The greatest economy, consistent with the efficiency of the service, is enjoined on officers of the departments of navy yards and stations, and the naval service in general, in the administration of their several departments. The several heads of departments and master-workmen of this yard will report to Commodore Montgomery any measures that will materially reduce the current expenses of the service in their respective departments.

#### THE REBEL RAM STONEWALL.

WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
May 17—9 o'clock A. M.

Major-General Dix:

The following communication from General Cady, relating to the *Stonewall*, which may be important to shippers at New York, has been received by this Department. We are now within twenty-four hours of telegraphic communication with New Orleans.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.  
NEW ORLEANS, La., May 15.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

The United States Consul at Havana reports that the Rebel ram *Stonewall* left that port on the 11th inst., ostensibly for Galveston. I have warned all commanders on the coast.

E. R. CANBY, Major-General.

#### GRAND REVIEW OF THE ARMIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,  
May 17—10:40 P. M.

Major-General Dix, New York:

A review of the gallant armies, now assembling around Washington, will take place here on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, the 23d and 24th insts.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

#### COMMAND OF NORTH AMERICAN SQUADRON.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON U. S. FLAGSHIP PHLOX,  
OFF FORTRESS MONROE, May 1, 1865.

General Order No. 1

By order of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, I have assumed command of the North Atlantic Squadron.

All orders heretofore issued will continue in force until otherwise directed.

WM. RABFORD  
Acting Rear-Admiral Commanding N. A. Squadron.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL who are at this time removing to new locations, or leaving the military service, or otherwise changing their place of address, will please give early notification to the publishers of such change, that there may be no intermission in the receipt of the paper. In requesting a change, the subscriber will please mention the old as well as the new address.

#### THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE present being the hour of disorganizing and disintegrating the national forces, whatever is said unofficially with regard to the next great task—the task of re-organizing those forces—must partake a little of the character of speculation, since, in the meantime, entire plans may be changed as well as figures and estimates altered. In truth, however, the old system will soon have passed away, and the new one be upon us. All the inlets to our military reservoirs—the recruiting of men and the contracts for supplies and materials—have already been stopped up. The actual reduction of our great forces is progressing very rapidly. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23d and 24th, occur the last public parades of the two main armies, 200,000 strong, which, under GRANT and SHERMAN, have revolutionized the aspect of public affairs and the fate of the Nation in a single year. After that Grand Review, the work of discharging the soldiers will be vigorously prosecuted.

What will be the size of the future Army of the country? Our own opinion is that, when perfect peace is restored, with Kirby Smithdom conquered, and all guerrillas hunted, shot, and smoked out of their mountain lairs,—even then the Army will not fall much, if at all, below 100,000 men. For the present, it will be larger. 125,000, 150,000, 160,000 are the three figures, one or the other of which will probably be the original estimate for the new organization. The War Department designs to reduce the Army immediately to a basis of from 125,000 to 150,000 men. The muster-out process will commence soon after the Grand Review of next week. At first, it will include all men whose terms expire prior to October 31st. Boards will be at once appointed to examine officers who wish to remain in the Army. But when will this work of mustering-out be completed? Estimates are made all the way from June to January on this subject, the former coming chiefly from high officers in the Army, and the latter from high authorities in the War Department. The former look only at the fact that the work of the Volunteer Army is over, and no necessity remaining for it to hold together a single day, so far as campaigning goes. The latter look at the thousand and one details to be settled before the work of disorganizing the great armies is properly completed. Probably this will be essentially over before the summer has run out.

The reduction in the Navy bids fair to excite more surprise than the reduction in the Army. In both departments plans will pre-suppose peace to be the natural condition of the country. Our friends of the Union fire-eating order, who imagine that the country is going to "pitch into" France and England, provocation or no provocation, will very likely be astonished. They have more gallantry than judgment. Cooler heads doubt whether, in the first place, we are in proper condition to provoke a war with France, for example. If we are encroached upon by her, MAXIMILIAN'S empire will be whirled from under his feet. But provoking war is a different affair from defence against aggression. We could now defend our ports with Monitors and 15-inch guns, but we have a comparatively small offensive power at sea—not sufficient, perhaps, for the defence of our own commerce. In this last war, we bent our energies to the task directly before us. We had our hands sufficiently full in taking care of the South, without employing time and treasure in fitting out vast offensive squadrons with which to traverse the Atlantic. It is not impossible that our new Navy may be but little larger than the old. The Volunteer Navy will all be gone, and a portion of the Regular Navy has been carried off by secession, and in their places are only the young officers coming in from the Naval School for the past four years. The purchased vessels, which formed so large a proportion of the force detailed for blockade duty,

have, in many cases, been used up in the service, and most of them will be sold. The old frigates, such as the *Wabash*, the *Minnesota*, &c., once our pride and our boast, are becoming stricken with years and usefulness. And, even were they not wearing out, they would be an insufficient reliance in these days of heavy guns and iron plates.

In any case, however, we are sure enough that a war would find our harbors thoroughly protected by heavy vessels. Perhaps it would be well to have another iron-clad on the Pacific Coast, as we believe the *Camanche* is the only one there. Our harbors being impregnable, it would only remain to scour the ocean with swift cruisers for aggressive warfare, and with fleets designed to convoy our commerce. There will be abundant time for developing all this, however, and for building up a splendid Navy, unless a war is sprung upon us sooner than is now anticipated. And it should be remarked that, although it is true the yearly contributions of West Point and Annapolis are not enough to supply the losses in the Regular Army and Navy by secession, and the still more portentous gaps of gallant service, yet this is the very reason why deserving Volunteer officers should be appointed to some of these vacancies. Not a few Volunteer officers have developed an extraordinary taste and aptitude for the profession of arms, great coolness, gallantry and skill in the field, and an experience not only invaluable to themselves, but which it will be very unfortunate for the country to lose. The war has been a splendid instructor, and the four years in Virginia, the West, or the Gulf, have been improved by many a Volunteer officer in the Army and Navy.

The reduction of our forces, indicates, as we have have repeatedly said, that peace will be the policy of the Government. The prompt issue of orders by Secretary STANTON, after the surrender of LEE, providing for that reduction, shows that it will be a speedy affair. Now that JOHNSTON and TAYLOR have surrendered, the question is simplified still more. The capture of DAVIS ends operations of importance east of the Mississippi. The latter success not only releases the large details of cavalry from WILSON'S and STONEMAN'S forces, but helps the Navy Department, also, to continue its reduction of expenses, checked for a time by the necessity of keeping a close watch on the Florida and Gulf coasts, and on the Mississippi. Three tasks still remain to our forces; first, to catch the *Stone-wall* and whatever other piratical cruisers may be still afloat; second, the subjugation of the Rebel trans-Mississippi Department; third, proper dispositions upon the borders of MAXIMILIAN'S empire. But these are temporary tasks, and the country will very soon bid a last grateful farewell to its splendid Volunteer Army and Navy.

#### THE CAPTURE OF DAVIS.

THE capture of the great Conspirator has followed very swiftly upon the fall of the Rebellion he was so prominent in inaugurating. Six short weeks before this wretched fugitive ruled with a rod of iron a region out of whose expanse empires could be carved. His possessions stretched full 1,500 miles away southwesterly from James River to the Rio Grande, and southeasterly from the Alleghanies to the cypress swamps of Florida. Four great armies and many very brave and able generals waited his nod for action or passivity. He counted his subjects by millions, as he had counted his acres by hundreds of millions. He had the sympathy of two-thirds of Europe in his cause. In six short weeks three of his great armies, beaten to pieces, surrendered their fragments to their conquerors. His commander-in-chief and all his generals were gone. His possessions for a thousand miles were stripped from him, and the whole country east of the Mississippi yielded to the sway of the Union. His capital was taken. His Cabinet dispersed. The very ground on which he stood bent under him to the conqueror, before he could traverse it. He, a wretched culprit, was flying for his life across the land he had so lately ruled, with a price fixed upon his head. That price was not put simply upon a man guilty of treason, but upon a common bank robber, and upon one charged, whether justly or not, with complicity in the foulest crime of the age. Midway in his flight he was caught in woman's dress, and he surrendered without a shot. What other humiliation is now wanting to the wrecked Confederacy? Its cup of misery has been drained to the dregs. With its cause



in ruins, its armies fairly and deliberately fought down, its fate surely sealed, there was only wanting something to prevent it going into history as an unsuccessful struggle of patriots, whose memory at least might be crowned with glory. The scenes of Ford's Theatre at Washington, on the one hand, and the scenes of the woods around Irwinsville, on the other, accomplished all. The great President DAVIS, "ruler of nine millions" of people, dodging amongst the swamps, not in the traditional Georgia costume of collar and spurs, but in the still more extravagant uniform of boots and petticoats—surely, here is matter for a homily of cynic or moralist.

Public opinion was divided with regard to the pursuit of DAVIS. The great majority wished him hunted down, as he has been, and brought to trial and execution, as he probably will be. A minority, feeling that capture was equivalent to hanging, half hoped that he would escape to the everglades of Florida, and thence into perpetual exile. Even the latter, however, were stimulated by no sympathy with the conspirator. They only consulted the idea of expediency. They feared lest an opportunity of magnanimity might be taken away from the Government; lest his trial should be so secret and summary as to awaken doubt of its propriety; or, most of all, lest by manly conduct and dignity he might make a good end, and so gather to himself something of the halo of a martyr, even though a martyr to a bad cause. It will be seen that both these opinions started from the idea that, if the Government should catch this fugitive, it must execute him. This unanimity of feeling has condemned the man in advance. It was generally considered that the great treason of the century must be expiated by one victim, at least, on the scaffold. DAVIS more than any man living or dead was the appropriate victim, because of his representative capacity. If others had plotted as deeply, they had not been as conspicuous as he. It was in this conviction that a minority of the people of the North hoped that even DAVIS would be permitted by the Government to slip through its fingers, under the pretence of entrapping him. Neither the Army nor the Government, however, had any such plan in view.

But the actual circumstances of DAVIS's capture have effectually dissipated any fears which might have been conjured up of his becoming a martyr. Even BOOTH's last scene is heroic compared with DAVIS's exploit. The similarity between the flight and pursuit of BOOTH and of DAVIS is marked in some respects. Both men were criminals, were charged as accomplices, indeed, in the same act. They had wronged the same Government. They were pursued by all the available military force of that Government. On each a great reward was fixed. In each case, no motive that could stimulate pursuit was lacking. Patriotism, indignation, hatred of the accused and his crimes, which became almost a frenzy even in those who had never seen him; even ambition for fame and love of money were like so many bloodhounds on his trail. The system, discipline, and energy of a great army were called into play, and made escape almost impossible. As if to exclude the last chance of flight, BOOTH, flung to the ground by accident, limped with a broken limb, on crutches, from his mounted pursuers. And DAVIS, encumbered with family and friends, and forced to sacrifice a little to keeping up an appearance of dignity and of an escort, travelled slowly, where alone and disguised he might have made swift progress. It is a little strange, indeed, that the fugitive did not take to the swamps, give up his train, his friends, his family, and his specie, and try, as the Southern papers used to have it, "To make use now 'for the first time, of the vast territorial possessions 'of the Confederacy.'" With all the chances against him, his extraordinary delay in starting on his flight, his ostentatious conduct of it, and his slow progress, are something unaccountable. But, like BOOTH, he was doomed to be caught. And a few hours more or less might have had no influence on his fate.

The parallel between BOOTH's flight and DAVIS's is, however, soon exhausted. The latter made a shameful conclusion. For his own fame, he had better have put a pistol to his forehead, or drawn the charges of the cavalry carbines. BOOTH was happier in receiving the bullet of CORBETT in his throat. How must DAVIS wish that same friendly CORBETT had done the same for him! But, as it is, all the circumstances of his capture are ignominious. "He 'hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started

'for the woods closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but seeing his boots while he was running, they suspected his sex at once.'" This novel race, the theme for endless caricature in prose and verse, on the street corners and in public prints, North and South, and the world over, the source of pun and jest for years, the butt of negro minstrelsy and of many a more elaborate farce—this race was short, "and the Rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie-knife and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the 'persuasions of Colt's revolvers, without compelling 'the men to fire.'"

The action of this farce was sufficiently ludicrous; it needed only the dialogue to complete the ignominy. General WILSON hardly conceals his humor or his contempt in the terse dispatch he sends, with regard to the conversation which followed. He says DAVIS "expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued," and said "he had believed our Government was too magnanimous to hunt down two men and children." This speech from a man dressed in woman's garb is sufficiently queer; while DAVIS, prating about his belief in the magnanimity of our Government, after his many official proclamations to the contrary, is a humiliating spectacle. The owner of the stage dress in which DAVIS played his rôle appears, however, never to have lost faith in the prowess of her lord. "Mrs. DAVIS," says General WILSON, "remarked to Colonel HARDEN, after the excitement was over, that the men had better not provoke the President, or 'he might hurt some of 'em.'"

This is a sorry show. The dignified President of the Southern Confederacy, after sitting for his portrait through four years as patriot, statesman and hero, breaks from his pedestal, and, to the astonishment of the world, is found dodging about in a Georgia forest in his wife's petticoat, and, amid the rough jibes and jeers of the common soldiers, is brought down without a shot, his sex and rank having been discovered through his disguise! Surely, if DAVIS had recalled his old experience at cards, he would have remembered that a Knave is known from a King by his boots.

Justice has followed DAVIS as it followed BOOTH, surely, relentlessly and terribly; nor has it lingered, as in the poetical idea, *claudio pede*, but has been swift-footed as well as sure-footed. It is impossible to over-estimate the beneficial effect of such singular and significant public lessons as these two last upon the danger and folly of public crime, and the certainty of detection and open punishment. This Nation, especially, has received instruction such as it could have acquired in no other way. It is impossible that these marked and striking examples of guilt, pursuit and punishment, held up before the general gaze for months in succession, and forming the chief topic of every hour during those months—the sympathies of the whole people, also, being on the side of justice and against the offenders—it is impossible that these events shall not make a deep and salutary impression upon the national character. That their influence might be permanent and universal, they have been projected, as it were, on the broad face of treason, where all the Nation, and all the world, indeed, may contemplate them at once. They are wholesome spectacles alike for the humble and the great.

GENERAL E. KIRBY SMITH still flourishes west of the Mississippi, and is defiant. It is probable, however, on several accounts, that his empire will be short. First, he has very few troops, and little material of war. Secondly, much of his bravado is the result of his comparative isolation from our forces. As soon as we become better acquainted, KIRBY SMITH's troops will not be so unfriendly to ours. Thirdly, our entire forces can now be concentrated against the Trans-Mississippi Department, and will overwhelm opposition. Fourthly, KIRBY SMITH, when he published the order upon his surrender which we now print, had not heard of the surrenders of either JOHNSTON or TAYLOR. And, undoubtedly, even if he foresaw the two latter, he expected some prior reinforcements from such fire-eaters as refused to be paroled. All these considerations, we believe, will cause General SMITH to surrender more quickly than he anticipated at the time he issued his order proposing to continue the contest.

But KIRBY SMITH is undoubtedly determined to

fight, and may cause us temporary trouble. He is the head and front of the Confederacy. He has long held with DAVIS a *divisum imperium*, ruling over his few States almost as absolutely as the other over his many. He has been the Trans-Mississippi JEFF. DAVIS of the Rebellion, and has not always followed the advice, it is said, of his superior, although he did preserve for him a sanctuary which that fugitive could not reach. Now, he has succeeded to the supreme command. Who is the head of the Rebellion, if not KIRBY SMITH? Upon whom has the mantle (not to say the petticoat) of JEFF descended, if not upon him? Surely not upon ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. For it is not with the South as with the North, it seems, and the Vice President does not succeed to the Presidency, in case his chief is unable to perform its duties. We doubt if anybody wishes to succeed JEFF DAVIS, east of the Mississippi, especially after the recent guerrilla order.

GENERAL HOWARD's appointment as Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, is a very excellent one, not only on account of its being an acknowledgment of services which have already far exceeded in value any of the advantages coming to the General from his new position, but also from his peculiar fitness. Besides being a fine soldier, as the country perfectly well knows, General HOWARD is a philanthropist, and a gentleman of sound and mature judgment. He is interested in the subjects which will come before him. And his experience with freedmen in SHERMAN's astonishing march across the South, will be of no small benefit to the country. We are very glad to know that this important trust has fallen into such good hands.

THE following named general officers have resigned their commissions in the volunteer service: Major-General A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General CARL SCHURZ, Major-General FRANZ SIGEL, Brigadier-General A. L. LEE, and Brigadier-General RAUM.

WE are told that the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War is still in session in Washington, closing its labors. The Committee is constituted as it was appointed, except that, on the part of the Senate, Mr. BUCKLEW succeeds Mr. JOHNSON, and, on the part of the House, Mr. LANE is appointed in the place of Mr. COVODE, not re-elected. The testimony is all taken and nearly all put in form, except that bearing on some of the campaigns of the extreme West, that concerning the series of battles between GRANT and LEE from the Rappahannock to the James, and the full particulars of SHERMAN's march through the rebellious States. As the war approaches a triumphant conclusion, the Committee have departed from the character of critics to that of historians, and the testimony and documents which they have elicited will form, when complete, a most impartial and perfect history of the war. Three volumes have been already given to the country, and four more are going to press. It is probable, also, that the eighth volume will be issued about November next, with the replies of Generals GRANT and SHERMAN, in detail, to the questions framed by the commissioners. It is understood that the closing inquiries will relate to the treaty between SHERMAN and JOE. JOHNSTON.

GENERAL Orders No. 15, just promulgated from the War Department, shows that since June, 1864, 116 officers of the Veteran Reserve corps have resigned; 27 have been dismissed since August, 1863; 3 have been discharged since March, 1864; and 6 have died. Eleven appointments have been revoked since July, 1864; 107 have been cancelled since August, 1864; 12 officers declined appointments, and one vacated his position.

THE Rebel iron-clad *Stonewall* left Teneriffe on the 1st of April, and thence proceeded to Bermuda, reaching there on the 26th. After a short stay she steamed to Nassau, which port she was unable to enter on account of the bar. Remaining here a few days, she again took up her way and proceeded to Havana, arriving there on the 11th inst., after a three days' passage. Immediately after her arrival the American Consul at Havana dispatched with the intelligence the steamship *Columbia* to Key West, where that vessel arrived on the following morning. The Rebel ram's appearance in Havana harbor created great excitement, and every desired courtesy was extended to her by the Spanish officers, numbers of whom went on board of her to pay official visits to Captain Page and his subordinates. The United States naval steamers *Powhatan*, *Juniata* and *Aries* arrived at Havana on last Saturday. It was understood that the *Stonewall* had not destroyed any vessels between Teneriffe and Havana. It was expected that she would sail ostensibly for Galveston, and she is said, immediately upon her arrival at Havana, to have commenced taking on board men and ammunition from the *Owl* and other Rebel blockade runners lying in the harbor. It was also reported that she would put to sea from there under the former commander of the pirate *Florida*, Captain John Newland Maffitt, who arrived at Havana on the 9th in the *Owl*. The information of the *Stonewall's* having sailed on the 11th for Galveston, given by General Cauby, is incorrect. The naval commanders in the Gulf are taking energetic measures to checkmate the Rebel and to secure her destruction.



## CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN REBEL GENERAL JOHNSTON AND GENERAL SHERMAN  
ORDERS, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, April 14, 1865.  
Major General W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding United States Forces:  
GENERAL:—The results of the recent campaign in Virginia have changed the relative military condition of the belligerents. I am therefore induced to address you in this form the inquiry whether, in order to stop the further effusion of blood and devastation of property, you are willing to make a temporary suspension of active operations, and to communicate to Lieutenant General Grant, commanding the Armies of the United States, the request that he will take like action in regard to other armies, the object being to permit the civil authorities to enter into the needful arrangements to terminate the existing war.  
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,  
In the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865.  
General J. E. JOHNSTON, Commanding Confederate Army:  
GENERAL:—I have this moment received your communication of this date. I am fully empowered to arrange with you any terms for the suspension of further hostilities as between the armies commanded by you and those commanded by myself, and will be willing to confer with you to that end. I will limit the advance of my main column to-morrow to Morrisville, and the cavalry to the University, and expect that you will also maintain the present position of your forces until each has notice of a failure to agree.

That a basis of action may be had, I undertake to abide by the same terms and conditions as were made by Generals Grant and Lee at Appomattox Court-House, of the 9th instant, relative to our two armies, and, furthermore, to obtain from General Grant an order to suspend the movements of any troops from the direction of Virginia. General Stoneman is under my command, and my order will suspend any devastation or destruction contemplated by him. I will add that I really desire to save the people of North Carolina the damages they would sustain by the march of this Army through the central or western parts of the State.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,  
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

[Telegram]  
DURHAM'S STATION, April 16, 1865

Major-General SHERMAN:  
The following dispatch has just been received from Lieutenant General Wade Hampton.

J. KILPATRICK, Brevet Major-General.  
Major-General J. KILPATRICK, U. S. A.:  
GENERAL:—The General commanding directs me to arrange for a meeting between himself and Major General Sherman. In accordance with these instructions, I beg to inquire when and where this meeting can most conveniently be had. I suggest ten (10) o'clock A. M. to-morrow as the hour, and a point on the Hillsboro Road, equidistant from the picket of your command and my own, as the place for the proposed meeting.  
I am, respectfully, yours,  
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

GREENSBORO, April 19, 1865.  
Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding United States Forces in North Carolina:  
GENERAL:—As your troops are moving from the coast toward the interior of South Carolina, and from Columbus toward Macon, Georgia, I respectfully suggest that you send copies of your orders announcing the suspension of hostilities for transmittal to them, supposing the interior route to be shortest.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,  
J. E. JOHNSTON, General C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,  
In the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 20, 1865.

General J. E. JOHNSTON, Greensboro:  
GENERAL:—At your request, I send you by Major Saunders several written and printed copies of an order I have made to this Army, which announces the cessation of hostilities, etc. I dispatched a steamer from Morehead City yesterday for Charleston, with orders to General Gillmore to cease all acts of destruction, public or private, and to draw General's Hatch and Potter back of the frontier. Also, by 11:30 A. M. yesterday, Major Hitchcock was on a fleet steamer at Morehead City, carrying a request to General Meade to check the movement of his Army on Danville and Weldon, so that I hope your people will be spared in the Carolinas; but I am apprehensive of Wilson, who is impetuous and rapid. If you will send by telegraph and courier a single word, he will stop; and then the enclosed order will place his command at a point convenient to our supplies.

I send you a late paper showing that in Virginia the State authorities are acknowledged and invited to resume their lawful functions.  
Yours, with respect,  
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, M. D. M.,  
Macon, Georgia, April 20, 1865.

Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, through Headquarters General Beauregard:  
My advance received the surrender of this city with its garrison this evening. General Cobb had previously sent me, under flag of truce, a copy of a telegram from Beauregard, declaring the existence of an armistice between all troops under your command and those under his. Without questioning the authenticity of this dispatch or its application to my command, could not communicate orders to my advance in time to prevent the capture of the place. I shall therefore hold its garrison, including Major-Generals G. W. Smith and Cobb, and Brigadier-General Mackall prisoners of war a reasonable length of time to hear from you.  
J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General.

[Telegram]  
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,  
April 21, 1865—9:30 A. M.

Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, Care Lieutenant General Hampton, via Hillsboro:  
I transmit a dispatch just received by telegraph from Major-General Wilson, United States Army. Should you desire to give the orders asked for in the same manner, I beg you to send them to me through Lieutenant General Hampton's office.  
I hope that, for the sake of expedition, you are willing to take this course. I also send, for your information, a copy of a dispatch received from Major General Cobb.  
Official:—H. B. McCLELLAN, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,  
In the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 21, 1865.

General J. E. JOHNSTON, Commanding Confederate Army:  
GENERAL:—I send you a letter for General Wilson, which if sent by telegraph and courier, will check his career. He may mistrust the telegraph; therefore better send the original, for he cannot mistake my handwriting, with which he is familiar. He seems to have his blood up, and will be hard to hold. If he can buy corn, fodder, and rations down about Fort Valley, it will obviate the necessity of his going up to Rome or Dalton.

It is reported to me from Cairo that Mobile is in our possession, but it is not minute or official.

General Baker sent into me, wanting to surrender his command, on the theory that the whole Confederate army was surrendered. I explained to him, or his staff officer, the exact truth, and left him to act as he thought proper. He seems to have disbanding his men, deposited a few arms about twenty miles from here, and himself awaits your action. I will not hold him, his men, or arms subject to any condition other than the final one we may agree on.

I shall look for Major Hitchcock back from Washington on Wednesday, and shall promptly notify you of the result. By the action of General Weitzel in relation to the Virginia Legislature, I feel certain we will have no trouble on the score of recognizing existing State governments. It may be the lawyers will want us to define more minutely what is meant by the guarantee of rights of person and property. It may be construed into a compact for us to undo the past as to the rights of slaves and "leases of plantations" on the Mississippi, of "vacant and abandoned" plantations. I wish you would talk to the best men you have on these points; and, if possible, let us in our final convention make these points so clear as to leave no room for angry controversy.

I believe if the South would simply and publicly declare what we all feel, that slavery is dead, that you would inaugurate an era of peace and prosperity that would soon efface the ravages of the past four years of

war. Negroes would remain in the South, and afford you abundance of cheap labor, which otherwise will be driven away; and it will save the country the senseless discussions which have kept us all in hot water for fifty years.

Although, strictly speaking, this is no subject of a military convention, yet I am honestly convinced that our simple declaration of a result will be accepted as good law everywhere. Of course I have not a single word from Washington on this or any other point of our agreement, but I know the effect of such a step by us will be universally accepted.  
I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,  
In the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 21, 1865.  
[By Telegram through General J. E. Johnston.]

General JAMES H. WILSON, Commanding Cavalry Division Mississippi, Macon, Georgia:—

GENERAL:—A suspension of hostilities was agreed on between General Johnston and myself on Tuesday, April 18, at 12 noon. I want that agreement religiously observed, and you may release the generals captured at Macon. Occupy ground convenient, and contract for supplies for your command, and forbear any act of hostility until you hear or have reason to believe hostilities are resumed. In the mean time it is also agreed the position of the enemy must not be altered to our prejudice.

You know by this time that General Lee has surrendered to General Grant the Rebel army of Northern Virginia, and that I only await the sanction of the President to conclude terms of peace coextensive with the boundaries of the United States. You will shape your conduct on this knowledge unless you have overwhelming proof to the contrary.  
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

After the above is telegraphed, this original should be sent to General Wilson, as rapidly as possible.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

[Telegram]  
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,  
April 21, 1865—9:30 A. M.

To Lieutenant-General HAMPTON:—  
Transmit to General Sherman the following dispatch, dated Headquarters Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the West, Macon, Georgia, 20th April, 1865:

To Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, through headquarters of General Beauregard:—

My advance received the surrender of this city with its garrison this evening. General Cobb had previously sent me, under flag of truce, a copy of the telegram from General Beauregard, declaring the existence of an armistice between all the troops under your command and those of General Johnston. Without questioning the authority of this dispatch, or its application to my command, I could not communicate orders in time to prevent the capture. I shall therefore hold the garrison, including Major-Generals Cobb and G. W. Smith, and Brigadier-General McCull, prisoners of war.  
Please send me orders. I shall remain here a reasonable length of time to hear from you.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Official:—H. B. McCLELLAN, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,  
Military Division Mississippi, Macon, Ga., April 21, 1865.

Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, through General Johnston:—

Your dispatch of yesterday is just received. I shall at once proceed to carry out your instructions. If proper arrangements can be made to have sugar, coffee, and clothing sent from Savannah to Augusta, they can be brought hither by the way of Atlanta by railroad, or they can be sent by boat directly to this place from Darien. I shall be able to get forage, bread, and meat from Southeastern Georgia. The railroad from Atlanta to Dalton or Chelveston cannot be repaired in three months. I have arranged to send an officer at once, via Euflaula, to General Canby, with a copy of your dispatch. General Cobb will also notify General Taylor of the armistice. I have about 3,000 prisoners of war, including Generals Cobb, Smith, McCull, Mercer, and Robertson. Can you arrange with General Johnston for their immediate release? Please answer at once. I shall start a staff officer to you to-morrow.  
J. H. WILSON, Major-General Brevet, Commanding.

[Telegram]  
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,  
April 21, 1865—9:30 A. M.

To Lieutenant-General HAMPTON:—

Transmit to General Sherman the following dispatch, dated Macon, Georgia, April 20:

To General G. T. BEAUREGARD:—  
On receipt of your dispatch at 11 o'clock to-day, I sent a flag of truce to General Wilson, with copy of the same, and informing him I had issued orders to carry out armistice, desisting from military operations, and requesting an interview to perfect operations. The flag met the advance fourteen miles from the city. Before hearing from it the advance moved on the city, and having moved my pickets, were in the city before I was aware of their approach.

An unconditional surrender was demanded, to which I was forced to submit, under protest. General Wilson has since arrived, and holds the city and garrison as captured notwithstanding my protest. He informs me he will remain in his present position a reasonable length of time to hear from his dispatch to General Sherman sent to your care.  
HOWELL COBB, Major-General.  
J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

Official:—H. B. McCLELLAN, A. A. G.

[Telegram]  
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,  
April 22, 1865—2:30 P. M.

Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding U. S. Forces, Raleigh, N. C.:

Your telegram to Brevet Major-General Wilson is just received. I respectfully suggest that the sentence "In the meantime it is also agreed that the position of the enemy's forces must not be altered to our prejudice" be so modified as to read, "In the mean time it is also agreed that the position of the forces of neither belligerent shall be altered to the prejudice of the other," and that on this principle you direct Major-General Wilson to withdraw from Macon and release its garrison.  
J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

Official:—H. B. McCLELLAN, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,  
In the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 23, 1865.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, Commanding Confederate Army, Greensboro:

GENERAL:—Your communication of 2:30 P. M., of yesterday, is received. My line of communication with General Wilson is not secure enough for me to confuse him by a change in mere words. Of course the *status quo* is mutual; but I leave him to apply it to his case according to his surroundings. I would not instruct him to undo all done by him between the actual date of our agreement and the time the knowledge reached him. I beg, therefore, to leave him free to apply the rule to his own case. Indeed, I have almost exceeded the hours of prudence in checking him without the means of direct communication, and only did so on my absolute faith in your personal character.

I enclose a dispatch for General Wilson, in cipher; which, translated, simply advises him to keep his command well together, and to act according to the best of his ability, doing as little harm to the country as possible, until he knows hostilities are resumed.

I am, with respect,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General, U. S. A.  
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,  
In the Field, Raleigh, April 23, 1865.

General WILSON:—Cipher dispatch received. There is a general suspension of hostilities, awaiting the assent of our new President to certain civil points before making a final military convention of peace. Act according to your own good sense, until you are certain the war is over. Keep possession of some key point that will secure your present advantages, rest your men and horses, and in a few days you will receive either positive information of peace, or can infer the contrary. My messenger should be back from Washington to-morrow.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,  
In the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 23, 1865—8 P. M.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

Major Hitchcock reports his arrival at Morehead City with dispatches from Washington, and will be here in the morning. Please be ready to resume negotiations when the contents of dispatches are known.

Respectfully,  
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 21, 1865.

GENERAL:—The memorandum or basis agreed upon between General Sherman and General Johnston having been submitted to the President, they are disapproved. You will give notice of the disapproval to General Sherman, and direct him to resume hostilities at the earliest moment.

The instructions given to you by the late President, Abraham Lincoln, on the 3d of March, by my telegraph of that date addressed to you, express substantially the views of President Andrew Johnson, and will be observed by General Sherman. A copy is herewith appended. The President desires that you proceed immediately to the headquarters of General Sherman and direct operations against the enemy.

Your truly,  
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To Lieutenant-General GRANT,

COPIES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 3, 1865.

To Lieutenant-General GRANT:—  
The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with General Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of General Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter. He wishes me to say that you are not to decide, discuss, or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. Meantime you are to press to your utmost your military advantages.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,  
In the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 24, 1865—6 A. M.

General JOHNSTON, Commanding Confederate Army, Greensboro:—  
You will take notice that the truce or suspension of hostilities agreed to between us will cease in forty-eight hours after this is received at your lines, under first of the articles of our agreement.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,  
In the Field, Raleigh, April 24, 1865.

General WILSON:—  
The truce will expire on the morning of the 26th. You will renew your operations according to your original instructions.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding

IN THE FIELD, GREENSBORO, April 24, 1865.

To Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding:—  
In forwarding the following dispatch, I respectfully suggest the propriety of releasing prisoners taken at Macon, and withdrawal of General Wilson's troops to some point beyond that at which he received from General Cobb information of the armistice.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,  
In the Field, Raleigh, April 24, 1865.

General JOHNSTON, Commanding Confederate Armies:—  
I have replies from Washington to my communications of April 18. I am instructed to limit my operations to your immediate command, and not to attempt civil negotiations. I therefore demand the surrender of your army, on the same terms as were given to General Lee, at Appomattox, of April 9, purely and simply.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

[Telegram]  
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,  
In the Field, April 25, 1865.

Major-General SHERMAN, U. S. A.:—  
Your dispatch of yesterday received. I propose a modification of the terms you offered; such terms for the army as you wrote on the 18th; they also modified according to change of circumstances, and a further armistice to arrange details and meeting for that purpose.

JOS. E. JOHNSTON, General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,  
In the Field, Raleigh, April 25, 1865.

General JOHNSTON:—  
I will meet you at the same place as before, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

[Telegram]  
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,  
In the Field, April 26, 1865—2 A. M.

Major-General SHERMAN, through General Butler:—  
I will meet you at the time and place you designate. Is armistice with *status quo* renewed?

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

Terms of a Military Convention entered into this twenty-sixth (26th) day of April, 1865, at Bennett's House, near Durham's Station, North Carolina, between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army, and Major-General W. T. Sherman, commanding the United States Army in North Carolina.

All acts of war on the part of the troops under General Johnston's command to cease from this date. All arms and public property to be deposited at Greensboro, and delivered to an ordnance officer of the United States Army. Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the commander of the troops, and the other to be given to an officer to be designated by General Sherman. Each officer and man to give his individual obligation in writing not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly released from this obligation. The side-arms of officers and their private horses and baggage to be retained by them.

This being done, all the officers and men will be permitted to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their obligation and the laws in force where they may reside.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General,  
Commanding U. S. Forces in North Carolina  
J. E. JOHNSTON, General,  
Commanding C. S. Forces in North Carolina.

Approved:—U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.  
RALEIGH, N. C., April 26, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,  
In the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 27, 1865.

Special Field Orders No. 65.

The General Commanding announces a further suspension of hostilities and a final agreement with General Johnston, which terminates the war as to the armies under his command and the country east of the Chattoahoochee.

Copies of the terms of convention will be furnished Major Generals Schofield, Gillmore, and Wilson, who are specially charged with its execution in the Department of North Carolina, Department of the South, and at Macon and Western Georgia.

Captain Myers, Ordnance Department United States Army, is hereby designated to receive the arms, etc., at Greensboro. Any commanding officer of a post may receive the arms of any detachment, and see that they are properly stored and accounted for.

General Schofield will procure at once the necessary blanks, and supply the other Army commanders, that uniformity may prevail, and great care must be taken that all the terms and stipulations on our part be fulfilled with the most scrupulous fidelity, while those imposed on our hitherto enemies be received in a spirit becoming a brave and generous army.

Army commanders may at once loan to the inhabitants such of the captured mules, horses, wagons, and vehicles as can be spared from immediate use, and the Commanding Generals of Armies may issue provisions, animals, or any public supplies that can be spared to relieve present wants, and to encourage the inhabitants to renew their peaceful pursuits, and to restore the relations of friendship among our fellow-citizens and countrymen.

Foraging will forthwith cease, and when necessity or long marches compel the taking of forage, provisions, or any kind of private property, compensation will be made on the spot, or, when the disbursing officers



are not provided with funds, vouchers will be given in proper form, payable at the nearest military depot.

By order of Major-General W. T. Sherman.  
L. M. DAYTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

#### HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI

In the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 27, 1865.

Special Field Orders No. 66.

Hostilities having ceased, the following changes and dispositions of troops in the field will be made with as little delay as practicable.

1. The Tenth and Twenty-third corps will remain in the Department of North Carolina, and Major-General J. M. Schofield will transfer back to Major-General Gillmore, commanding Department of the South, the two brigades formerly belonging to the division of Brevet Major-General Grover, at Savannah. The third division, Cavalry corps, Brevet Major-General J. Kilpatrick commanding, is hereby transferred to the Department of North Carolina, and General Kilpatrick will report in person to Major-General Schofield for orders.

2. The cavalry command of Major-General George Stoneman will return to East Tennessee, and that of Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson will be conducted back to the Tennessee River, in the neighborhood of Decatur, Alabama.

3. Major-General Howard will conduct the Army of the Tennessee to Richmond, Virginia, following roads substantially by Lewisburgh, Warrenton, Lawrenceville, and Petersburg, or to the right of that line. Major-General Slocum will conduct the Army of Georgia to Richmond by roads to the left of the one indicated for General Howard, viz: by Oxford, Boydtown, and Nottoway Court-House. These armies will turn in at this point the contents of their ordnance trains and use the wagons for extra forage and provisions. These columns will be conducted slowly and in the best of order, and will aim to be at Richmond ready to resume the march by the middle of May.

4. The Chief Quartermaster and Commissary of the Military Division, Generals Easton and Beckwith, after making the proper dispositions of their departments here, will proceed to Richmond and make suitable preparations to receive those columns and to provide them for the further journey.

By order of Major-General W. T. Sherman.  
L. M. DAYTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

### THE FREEDMEN IN LOUISIANA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,  
MOBILE, ALA., April 13, 1865.

General Field Orders No. 28.

Mr. Thomas W. Conway, General Superintendent of Freedmen, Department of the Gulf, will take charge of the Freedmen in and around Mobile. Such officers as he may appoint will draw the necessary supplies from the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department, upon requisitions approved by the commander of the post. Supplies not furnished by these departments, will be procured from funds in the hands of Mr. Conway.

All persons formerly held as slaves will be treated in every respect as entitled to the rights of Freedmen, and such as desire their services will be required to pay for them.

Care will be taken not to disturb abruptly the connections now existing, and all colored persons having places or employment are advised to remain, whenever the persons by whom they are employed recognize their rights and agree to compensate them for their services.

All unemployed colored persons will report at once at the office established for the care of Freedmen, for the purpose of having their names and residences registered and being provided with employment. Those employed by the Government will be regularly enrolled, subsisted and paid. Copies of the rolls of those employed in the different departments of the Army, will be furnished the Superintendent of Freedmen, and when discharged from that employment will be directed to report to the Superintendent.

By order of Major-General E. R. S. Canby.  
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lieut.-Col. Asst Adjutant-General.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI—RELIEF OF GEN. DANA AND ASSIGNMENT OF GEN. WARREN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

General Orders No. 78.

First. Major-General N. J. T. Dana, United States Volunteers, is relieved from command of the Department of the Mississippi, and Major-General G. K. Warren, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command of that department.

Second. On being relieved Major-General Dana will proceed to his place of residence, and from there will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT.  
W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

#### REPORTS OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1865.

General Orders No. 86.

For the information of the War Department, lists will at once be prepared and forwarded of all officers in the volunteer service, made out separately for each arm of the service and each branch of the staff, and showing the relative merit of the officers in their regiments or departments, as determined by boards of officers to be appointed for the purpose by corps and other independent commanders. The reports of the boards will include the names of all officers belonging to a particular command, whether present or absent, and in the cases of absent officers, the reports will be based upon the best information attainable. The reports will also state what officers, in the opinion of the boards, should be discharged.

These lists will be forwarded through the prescribed channel, and the several commanders through whom they may be transmitted will endorse thereon their recommendations, based on their own knowledge of the character of the officers.

The lists will specify the rank and arm for which the officer is deemed competent, and whether he desires to remain in the military service. For all officers below the grade of colonel, these lists will be consolidated and arranged by brigade, division, and corps commanders (or independent commands of less than a corps), so as to include all officers in the corps.

The lists of colonels, generals, and staff officers will also be consolidated at Army or Department and Military Division Headquarters.

In addition to the lists thus furnished through the ordinary military channels, the Chief of Staff Departments at Washington will at once obtain from their subordinates similar lists, conveniently consolidated, and forward them to this Department.

By order of the Secretary of War.  
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO THE SECOND CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, April 10th, 1865.

Officers and Soldiers of the Second Army Corps:—I congratulate you on the glorious success that has attended the operations just closed.

While awaiting the expressions of approbation from the country, from the Commander of the Armies, and of the Army of the Potomac, for the manner in which you have performed your part in the general plan, I cannot refrain from expressions of admiration at the noble spirit that has animated you throughout, at the brilliant exhibition of the soldierly qualities for which the Second Corps has been conspicuous.

The rapid manner in which you pressed the pursuit, from the moment the enemy was discovered in retreat, driving him before you by constant combat, over an unknown country, through dense undergrowth and swamp, from positions which his advanced troops had entrenched, has, I believe, been unexampled.

Being in direct pursuit the opportunities for large captures were not yours; but spite the disadvantages you labored under, the results to the corps have been the capture of 35 guns, 16 flags and 5,000 prisoners, and the capture or destruction of 400 wagons with their contents, besides tents, baggage and other material, with which the road was strewn for miles. In addition you have contributed eminently to the general success, and to the captures made by other corps, by hemming in the enemy and preventing his escape, and have done your full share in the grand closing scene.

In the operations before Petersburg your success was brilliant. General Miles, with the First division, was ordered to advance and attack the enemy flushed with success over two divisions of another corps, which they were pressing back; this was done in the promptest and

most spirited manner. The enemy was driven back rapidly into his entrenchments, with severe loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

In the plan of general assault upon the enemy's lines, on the morning of the 2d of April, this corps was not to attack, but, nevertheless, the second division, under General Hayes, captured one of the enemy's redoubts with 2 guns, and the Third division, under General Mott, less favorably placed, captured and held the entrenched rifle-pits of the pickets, under the fire of the main entrenchments.

During the night of the 1st instant, General Miles, First division, had been detached, under orders of Major-General Sheridan, and in the pursuit of the following day, attacked the enemy, entrenched in a strong position, which was finally carried in the handsomest manner, with the capture of 2 guns, 1 flag, and 600 prisoners.

These great successes have been gained with comparative small loss, but the rejoicing for our victory is tempered by the reflection, that in that loss many noble spirits are counted.

In this brief glance at what you have done, I cannot attempt to award to each the full merit due, but must content myself with thanking the division commanders, Major-General Miles, Major-General Mott, Major-General Barlow, and Brigadier-General De Trobriand, and the commander of the artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Hazard, and through them the troops they command. My thanks are also due to Brigadier-General Hayes, who commanded the Second division when it carried the enemy's redoubt before Petersburg.

While rejoicing the satisfaction of having done your duty to your country, it is a source of intense gratification to all that the greatest military feat of the country was reserved as a fitting climax to the great deeds of that Army of which this corps has always formed a part, the Army of the Potomac.

A. A. HUMPHREYS, Major-General Commanding.

#### NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from May 15, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

#### Desertion.

Captain William C. Kent, 128th Indiana Volunteers.  
Captain Jonathan J. Wright, 124th Indiana Volunteers.  
First Lieutenant Timothy D. Calvin, 120th Indiana Volunteers.  
First Lieutenant George W. Buxton, 120th Indiana Volunteers.

#### Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant C. B. Bailey, 30th Maine.  
Second Lieutenant John G. Jewett, 14th New York Heavy Artillery.  
Second Lieutenant Thomas Thrasher, 8th Indiana Cavalry.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

MAY 8.—Commander James C. Williamson, to special duty at the Navy Yard, New York, in making an inventory of all public property in the hands of the Naval Storekeeper at that place.

Sailmaker Samuel Taten, to special duty at the Navy Yard, New York, in making an inventory of all public property in the hands of the Naval Storekeeper at that place.

Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Chaplain, to the Potomac Flotilla.

First Assistant Engineer Clark Fisher, to report to the Department in person on the 12th inst.

Surgeon Charles H. Burbank, to the *Vandalia*.

MAY 9.—Lieutenant Sylvanus Backus, to the *Mohongo*.

MAY 10.—Assistant Surgeon William F. Cottrell, to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Assistant Surgeon George H. Cook, to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander John L. Davis, to duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

MAY 11.—Boatswain George C. Abbott, to the *Marion*.

Carpenter George Wisner, to the Navy Yard, New York.

Carpenter Joseph G. Thomas, to the *Princeton*.

MAY 12.—Captain Charles Stedman, to report to Rear-Admiral Stringham for duty as member of a board.

Surgeon William M. Wood, to report to Rear-Admiral Stringham for duty as member of a board.

Sailmaker Daniel C. Brayton, to special duty at New York Yard.

Assistant Surgeon John T. Luck, to the New York Yard.

Carpenter E. W. Barnicoat, to special duty at Boston Yard.

Commander B. J. Totten and Sailmaker James R. Childs, to special duty at the Boston Yard.

Second Assistant Engineer Wm. J. Reed, to the *Marblehead*.

Commodore Wm. M. Glendy, to report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse District.

MAY 13.—Gunner Stephen Young, to the Naval Station at Beaufort, N. C.

Second Assistant Engineer E. C. Roberts, to the *Shawmut*.

First Assistant Engineer James W. De Kraft, to the *Michigan*.

Second Assistant Engineer James J. Barry, to special duty at Navy Yard, New York.

Chief Engineer George Kutz, to duty as member of Board of Examiners.

#### DETACHED.

MAY 8.—Acting Ensign D. W. Mullan, from the *Malvern*, and waiting orders.

Captain William Rogers Taylor, from ordnance duty at Washington, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Second Assistant Engineer John C. Stevens and Assistant Engineer Henry C. Christopher, from the *Eutaw*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon S. J. Clark, from the *Vandalia*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas H. Eastman, from the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Lieutenant John Weidman, from the *Oscola*, and waiting orders.

Commander John A. B. Clitz, from the command of the *Oscola*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Edward Bellows, from the *Oscola*, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

MAY 9.—Second Assistant Engineer William F. Pratt, from the *Scotia*, and waiting orders.

Commander John C. Howell, from the command of the *Nereus*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Alexander McBishop, from the *Mendota*, when the crew shall have been transferred, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.

Surgeon D. Kindelberger, from the West Gulf Squadron, and placed on sick leave.

Commander John C. Beaumont, from the command of the *Mackinaw*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Cottrell, First Assistant Engineer Jefferson Young, Second Assistant Engineers D. A. Sawyer and J. C. Cross, and Third Assistant Engineer Sylvanus McIntyre, from the *Mackinaw*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander John Lee Davis, from the command of the *Sassacus*, and waiting orders.

Commander Edward T. Nichols, from the command of the *Mendota*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineers Robert N. Ellis, Oscar W. Allis and John W. Huxley, from the *Sassacus*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon George H. Cooke, Second Assistant Engineers Benjamin Bunce, H. Schuyler Ross and David Jones, from the *Mendota*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon William H. Westcott, from the *Nereus*, and waiting orders.

MAY 10.—Commander R. H. Wyman, from special duty at the Department, and ordered to command the *Colorado*.

Surgeon William S. W. Rusehenberger, from duty as a member of the board of medical examiners at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and ordered to duty on board the *Colorado* as Surgeon of the Fleet of European Squadron.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. T. Edes, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon William T. Plant, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Lieutenant-Commander S. L. Breese, from duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, but he will continue the duty connected with inventory of public property at that Yard.

MAY 11.—Midshipman John Schouler, from the Naval Station, New York, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

MAY 12.—Commodore H. Y. Purviance, from duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse District, and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. J. Allingham, from the New York Yard, and ordered to the *Frolic*.

MAY 13.—Third Assistant Engineer John L. Hannum, from the *Nahant*, and ordered North.

Gunner S. D. Hines, from the Naval Station, Beaufort, N. C., on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Ensign Henry Glass, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer James E. Watts, from the *Shawmut*, and ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Chief Engineer W. W. Dringan, from the the Board of Examiners, and ordered to the *Pensacola*.

Assistant Surgeon H. J. Babin, from the *Mercedita*, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Third Assistant Engineer G. W. Baird, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Pensacola*.

#### PROMOTED.

MAY 8.—Assistant Surgeons George W. Wood, George D. Slocum, J. J. Allingham, William T. Plant and Joseph Hugg, to Passed Assistant Engineers, U. S. Navy.

MAY 13.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hosea J. Babin, to Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

#### ORDERS REVOKED.

MAY 9.—Acting Ensign Parvell F. Harrington, to the *Mohongo*, and waiting orders.

MAY 12.—Commander Samuel Swartwout, to special duty at New York, and sick leave.

#### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MAY 9.—Second Assistant Engineer M. H. Plunkett, of Boston, Mass.

Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Perry, of Worcester, Mass.

MAY 12.—Assistant Surgeon Wm. B. Mann, of New York.

MAY 13.—Third Assistant Engineer J. M. Murray, of Philadelphia.

#### VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

MAY 8.—Acting Master Joseph Avant, to the *Lady Sterling*.

Acting Ensign H. S. P. Rollins, to the *Queen*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Abell, to the *Mahopac*.

Acting Ensign Edward T. Strong, to the *Emma Henry*.

MAY 9.—Acting Assistant Paymaster J. W. Fairfield, to the *Agamemnon*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas W. Bennett, to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William J. Bure, to the *Florida*.

MAY 10.—Acting Assistant Paymaster N. H. Belding, to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master B. S. Melville, to the *Sabine*.

MAY 11.—Acting Assistant Surgeon D. C. Burleigh, to the *Tioga*.

MAY 12.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Cray, to the *Genesee*.

Acting Ensign Henry W. Mather, to the *Mercedita*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Daniel E. Lyons, to the *Agamemnon*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas H. Barrett, to the *Jas. Adger*.

#### DETACHED.

MAY 8.—Acting Masters E. A. Decker, E. B. Hnasey, and H. L. Sturgis, Acting Ensign R. W. Rountree, Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas McCausland, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Richard Doren, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers S. J. Swords, C. J. Cooper, and Robert Berryman, from the *Oscola*, and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John W. Simmons, Acting Master S. B. Davis, Acting Ensigns William B. King and Thomas Morgan, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. D. Maloney, Acting Second Assistant Engineer William H. Crawford, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers John E. Hilliard and Charles A. Satterlee, from the *Eutaw*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer F. H. Wagner, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Isaac S. Evans, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas Caustairs, from the *Eutaw*, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle accounts.

Mates A. G. Robinson, Thomas Rodgers and Charles Hordy, from the *Oscola*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Mate B. C. Devine, from the *Eutaw*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. W. Muldam, Acting Master William H. Mayer, Acting Ensigns Henry W. O'Hara, August Adler and C. M. Bird, Acting Assistant Surgeon George E. McPherson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Henry S. Mack and William Rayner, and Mates John S. O'Brien and Thomas D. Marble, from the *Sassacus*, and waiting orders.

Acting Masters Maurice Dizard and Lathrop Wight, Acting Ensigns Isaac Thayer, R. B. Pray, Ralph C. Peck and Winslow B. Barnes, Acting Second Assistant Engineer D. R. McKillop, Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Hill, and Mates Arthur R. Arey, Peter A. Cleary and Edward S. McDonald, from the *Mendota*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master John Collins, Acting Ensigns G. M. Smith, E. G. Dayton, W. B. Spencer and George Anderson, Acting First Assistant Engineer Stephen Henton, Acting Second Assistant Engineers R. T. Rodwald and J. A. Patterson, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Thomas Tilton, R. Warner, and R. E. Throckmorton, from the *Nereus*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Benjamin Walker, from the command of the *Dragon*, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Stephen R. Coster, Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Brannon, and Mate Wm. Wade, from the *Dragon*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers W. H. Hughes and J. F. Coster, from the *Yankee*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign H. D. Foster and Acting Third Assistant Engineer James H. McConnell, from the *Jacob Bell*.

Acting Masters A. J. Louch and J. A. Bullard, Acting Ensigns Joseph Estes, W. H. Pedfield and J. T. Blanchard, from the *Mackinaw*, and waiting orders.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon A. A. C. Sawyer from the *Yankee*, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William Gale, from the *Jacob Bell*, and ordered to duty on the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry A. Chase, from the *Agamemnon*, and ordered to the *Tioga*.

Mates William Cromack, H. E. Girard and William Rushmore, from the *Nereus*, and ordered to instruction on the *North Carolina*.

Mates Solomon Barstow and J. A. Thomas, from the *Mackinaw*, and ordered to the *Tioga*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. W. Myers, from the *James Adger*, and ordered to examination for Assistant Surgeon in the Regular Navy.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert Lautenbach, from the *Alleghany*, and ordered to the *Lady Sterling*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster B. F. Murce, from the *Nereus*, after having completed his transfers and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. T. Whitmore, from the *Mackinaw*, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. J. Greeley, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. H. Merrill, from the *Yankee*, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. D. Kimberly, from the *Sassacus*, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

MAY 10.—Acting Ensigns John Burtoll, George Smith and A. H. Harlow, Acting First Assistant Engineer Abraham W. Harris, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers C. H. Crawford, Frank Rivers, C. H. Lawrence and James Campbell, from the *Bat*, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wesley Randall, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Patrick Hagun and R. W. Milligan, from the *Mackinaw*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Frederick D. Stuart, from the *De Soto*, and waiting orders.



Acting Assistant Surgeon G. H. Bull, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Joseph W. McLellan, from the *Bat*, on the completion of his transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel Jordan, from the *Vincennes*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North, and to settle his accounts.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer, James W. Milstead, from the *De Soto*, and ordered to the *Memphis*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Ernest C. Blackwell, from the *De Soto*, and ordered to the *South Carolina*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William S. Arthur, from the *De Soto*, and ordered to the *South Carolina*.

Mate William Charlton, from the *Savannah*, and ordered to the *Pilgrim*.

Acting Master John K. Winn, and Acting Ensign H. E. Tinkham, from the *Bat*, and ordered to the *Seneca*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer David Frazer, from the *De Soto*, and waiting orders.

MAY 12.—Acting Assistant Surgeon C. B. White, from the *Alleghany*, and ordered to the *Commodore Perry*.

Acting Master W. U. Grozier, from the *Unadilla*, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

## RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MAY 8.—Acting Master George W. Brown, of the *Montauk*.

Acting Master R. B. Arrants, of the *Potomac Flotilla*.

Acting Master William Tallman, of the *Lady Sterling*.

Acting Master E. H. Sheffield, of the *Winona*.

Acting Master and Pilot Nathaniel Thrift, of the *Honeysuckle*.

Acting Ensign James B. Robinson, of the *Queen*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel Anderson, of the *Lodona*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon M. F. Delano, of the *Ellis*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John W. Hamilton, of the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James Pennoye, of the *St. Lawrence*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas McCreary, of the *Bigonia*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William J. Bradley, of the *Saugus*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James M. Goodrich, of the *Honduras*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Daniel Ashworth, of the *Dragon*.

Mate Herman Wissing of the *Virginia*.

Mate Louis Milk, of Baltimore, Md.

Mate John T. Jeffries, of the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Mate Charles G. Smith, of the *Penguin*.

Mate Thomas W. Smart, of the *Elk*.

Mate Thomas R. Marshall, of Baltimore.

Mate William H. Carroll, at the Naval Academy.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Nathan W. Hammond, of the *Naubuc*.

Acting Ensign John A. Kelly, of the *Mercedita*.

MAY 9.—Acting Ensign John Cullaton, of Laporte, Ind.

Acting Ensign James H. Barry, of the *Vandalia*.

Mate A. C. Watts, of the *Dragon*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Orville Bassett, of the *Tioga*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. H. Borden, of Fall River, Mass.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George W. Dean, of the *Cincinnati*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Hugh Rafferty, of the *Kansas*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Sanford A. Slater, of the *Seneca*.

MAY 10.—Acting Master E. B. Mallett, of the *Potomac Flotilla*.

Acting Ensign John N. Kihbourn, of the *Laburnum*.

Acting Ensign Isaac J. McKinley, of the *Pior da*.

Acting Ensign Presbury N. Luce, of the *Donegal*.

Acting Ensign F. H. Biers, of the *Arkansas*.

Acting Ensign Sylvester Eldridge, of the *Passaic*.

Acting Ensign Thomas Mason, of the *Seneca*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Lardner, of the *Cincinnati*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George W. Dean, of the *Cincinnati*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Benjamin F. Napheys, of the *Wamsutta*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Nicholson, of the *Catalpa*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Brannen, of the *Dragon*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Hall, of the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Gunner George Binix, of the *New Hampshire*.

Mate David J. King, of the *Wissahickon*.

Mate E. J. Hennesey, of New York.

Acting Master Theodore Wotbof, of the *Aries*.

Acting Master George W. Wood, of the *Norfolk Packet*.

Acting Ensign John F. Stetson.

Mate John Wolstenholme, of the *Hydrangea*.

Mate P. M. Ryder, of the *Paul Jones*.

Acting Gunner W. B. K. at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lansing Perrine, of the *Western World*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Walker, of the *Primrose*.

MAY 11.—Acting Ensign T. Halstead, of the *Princeton*.

Acting Ensign William Churchill, of the *Nipsic*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Cobb, of the *Florida*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert Stone, of New Haven, Conn.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry Hardy, of the *Wyandank*.

Mate Charles Cameron, of the *Florida*.

Mate Thomas D. Walker, of the *Montgomery*.

Mate Frank N. Forbes, of the *Samuel Rotan*.

MAY 12.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Frederick S. Heill, of the *Taylor*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas J. Woodward, of the *Atlanta*.

Acting Master Wm. W. Fowler.

Acting Ensign James D. Kay, of the *Onondaga*.

Acting Ensign George E. Thomas, of the *Nipsic*.

Acting Ensign John Bliz, of the *Wyandot*.

Acting Ensign C. H. Blount.

Acting Ensign and Pilot William Montagne.

Mate Norman S. Pultz, of the *Cohasset*.

Mate Edward A. Gould, of the *Florida*.

Mate W. Cromack, of the *North Carolina*.

Mate H. E. Girud, of the *North Carolina*.

Mate Oscar F. Balston, of the *Miami*.

Acting Mate Lawrence Bradford, of the *Harcourt*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Geo. C. Wehber, of the *Commodore Barney*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry H. Wilkins, of the *Elk*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm. M. McGrath, of the *Juniata*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel Hawkins, of Picket Boat No. 5.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph Watts, of the *Camanche*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Enoch B. Carter, of the *Gettysburg*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. A. Dinamore, of the *Delta*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Matthew Harloe, of the *Huron*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Reuben Riley, of the *Honeysuckle*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. E. Chadwick, of the *Spuytgen Duged*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. C. Boone.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Geo. W. Landon, of the *Yankee*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Gould, of the *Zela*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph L. Wright, of the *Anemone*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer C. Fowler, of the *Ceres*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Chas. H. Lawrence, of the *Bat*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George L. Rockwell, of the *Eolus*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Green, of the *Glaucus*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Lee, of the *Gamma*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. H. Coombs, of the *Belos*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. C. Crocker, of the *Clematis*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Jos. R. Peterson, of the *Fuqua*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. Gagg, of the *Mount Vernon*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Theodore Scudder.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Richard Morgan, of the *James Adger*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Albert Beyse.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Ducker, of the tug *Martha*.

## HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

MAY 10.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. C. Woods, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. D. Churchill, of Portland, Me.

Acting Master S. V. Bennis, of New York city.

Acting Master George Hollis, of Baltimore, Md.

Acting Master Henry O. Porter, of Chester, Penn.

Acting Ensign J. H. Rogers, of Bangor, Me.

MAY 11.—Acting Master Horace S. Young, of New York city.

Acting Master E. S. Shurtleff, of the *Commodore Reed*.

Acting Master H. B. Carter, of Philadelphia.

Acting Master John E. Rockwell, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Acting Master Charles T. Chase, of New York city.

Acting Master A. H. Atkinson, of Brewster, Mass.

Acting Master G. V. Demorest, of Albion, N. Y.

Acting Master W. F. Chase, of the Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Acting Master Benjamin Dyer, of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Acting Ensign H. D. Packard, of Halifax, Mass.

Acting Ensign Charles Weidenbein, of New York city.

Acting Ensign Henry Cunven, of New York city.

Acting Ensign J. T. Gallagher, of Marblehead, Mass.

Acting Ensign Otis A. Thompson, of Boston, Mass.

Acting Ensign A. H. Fuller, of Plymouth, Mass.

Acting Ensign O. S. R. Sherts, of Philadelphia.

Acting Ensign W. A. Purdie, of New York city.

Acting Ensign George S. Fabers, of Salem, Mass.

Acting Ensign C. H. Danforth, of Boston, Mass.

Acting Ensign Jacob L. Thayer, of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign W. A. Daley, of the *Samuel Rotan*.

Acting Ensign William H. Williams, of Philadelphia.

Acting Ensign H. D. Green, of the *Mignonette*.

Acting Ensign J. M. Moore, of the Navy Yard, New York.

Acting Ensign L. H. White, of the *Crusader*.

Acting Ensign R. R. Donnell, of York, Maine.

Acting Ensign William H. Otis, of Barnstable, Mass.

MAY 12.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Simmons, of Bridgeport, Conn.

Acting Master William Hull, of New York.

Acting Master T. E. Chapin, of Boston, Mass.

Acting Master C. M. Marchant, of the *Ohio*.

Acting Master Thomas D. Babb, of Sandwich, Mass.

Acting Ensign J. H. Bennett, of New Bedford, Mass.

Acting Ensign N. C. Borden, of Fall River, Mass.

Acting Ensign Horace Dexter, of Mattapoisett, Mass.

Mate C. H. Smith, of the *North Carolina*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer T. W. O'Connor, of Baltimore.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Benjamin F. Bee, of Harwich, Mass.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Simeon Smith, of Brewer, Me.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas H. Nelson, of St. Louis, Mo.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John D. Miller, of New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William W. Lewis, of Gloucester, N. J.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Gibson, of Sangerties, N. Y.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert Whitehill, of Newburgh, N. Y.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel S. Pettingill, of Woburn, Mass.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William D. Kay, of Glen Cove, N. Y.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles S. Satterlee, of Gale's Ferry, Conn.

Acting Ensign Jacob Oochran, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Acting Ensign H. G. Seaman, of Manchester, N. H.

Acting Ensign W. A. Beattie, of Boston.

Acting Ensign H. F. Cleverly, of South Boston, Mass.

Acting Ensign H. L. R. Woods, of New York.

Acting Ensign Thomas Morgan, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Acting Ensign E. T. Menter, of North Carver, Mass.

Acting Ensign Converse A. Babcock, of Charlestown, Mass.

Acting Ensign W. S. Kune, of North Prospect, Maine.

Acting Ensign Isaac D. Pease, of Edgartown, Mass.

Mate Eugene McCarty, of New York.

Mate James O. Coyle, of New Waterford, Ohio.

## APPOINTED.

MAY 8.—Levi W. Smith, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on board the *James Adger*.

Charles J. Felce, of the *Mystic*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the *Potomac Flotilla*.

H. C. Bastara, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, to date from April 24, 1865, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

William Lee, Mate, and ordered to the *Potomac Flotilla*.

MAY 10.—John Mulready, of the *Massachusetts*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

MAY 11.—Isaac Buck, of the *Mystic*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

John F. Perry, of the *Hendrick Hudson*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.

S. S. Willet, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Union*.

MAY 12.—John B. White, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

## PROMOTED.

MAY 8.—Acting Ensign E. D. Edmunds, of the *Don*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign Joseph Avant, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign R. E. Anson, of the *Canonicus*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign F. A. Gross, of the *Frolic*, to Acting Master.

MAY 11.—Acting Ensign George T. Ford, of the *Shamrock*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign William H. Summers, of the *Wyandank*, to Acting Master.

## APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Master and Pilot Samuel O. Scranton, of the *Eutaw*.

Acting Master and Pilot E. A. Decker, of the *Oscola*.

Acting Gunner J. C. Breslyn, of the *Oscola*.

Acting Gunner Charles A. Sampson, of the *Eutaw*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer G. J. Church, at the Navy Yard, New York.

Acting Ensign David Stephen, of the *Sassacus*.

MAY 9.—Mate C. A. Trundy, of Portland, Me.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Philip Eckenroth, of the *Nereus*.

Acting Gunner Thomas Kerr, of the *Mackinaw*.

Acting Gunner John McCaffey, of the *Nereus*.

Acting Gunner Neil Martin, of the *Sassacus*.

Acting Gunner James Como, of the *Mendota*.

Acting Gunner N. R. Davis, of Greenfield, Mass.

Acting Gunner Joseph H. Howe, of East Cambridge, Mass.

MAY 12.—Acting Ensign Leonard M. Kane, of the *Naubuc*.

Acting Ensign J. C. Van Derent, of Key Port, N. J.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Franklin Kissam, of the *Wyandank*.

## CONFIRMED.

MAY 8.—Mate George C. Rice, and ordered to remain on the *North Carolina*.

Mate William Field, of the *Tempest*, Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Mate Sherwood B. Reed, of the *Tempest*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Mate C. W. Maynard, of the *Tempest*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

MAY 11.—Acting Ensign H. A. Vaughan, of the *Essex*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

## ORDERS REVOKED.

MAY 8.—Acting Assistant Paymaster G. H. Read, of the *Mahopac*, and ordered to remain attached to the *Potomac Flotilla*.

## DISMISSALS

MAY 10.—Acting Assistant Surgeon John F. Henry, of the North Atlantic Squadron.

MAY 12.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Petherick, Jr., of the *Antonia*.

Mate Edward Cassidy, of the *Soffron*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MAY 11.—The order revoking the appointment of Acting Ensign David Stephen is hereby revoked, and his resignation accepted, to take effect from March 29, 1865.

## NAVAL REGISTER.

*ARIES*, screw, 7, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Williams, at Havana on the 13th, watching the *Stonewall*. On the 9th, captured in latitude 28.57 north, longitude 83.50 west, schooner *Kate Carillon*, ostensibly bound from Matamoros to New York, with 109 bales of cotton and several coils of rope on board. She had two passengers aboard, who refused to give their names, as did also the captain.

*CONNEMAUGH*, paddle-wheel, 9, sailed from Philadelphia 13th for the South Atlantic Squadron. She has been in active service for the last three years; was at the different bombardments of Forts Sumter, Moultrie, and Wagner, and afterwards as flagship of the Mississippi Sound Squadron, participated in the taking of the Mobile forts in August last. She has been for some months at Philadelphia awaiting her turn for refitting.

*CANANDAIGUA*, screw, 11, at Charlestown Yard, has been dismantled, and will be rigged as a harque.

*DACOTAH*, screw, 8, at Charlestown Yard, is completed and ready for sea. She will probably be ordered to South America.

*DAYLIGHT*, screw, 8, arrived at New York May 14, in tow of U. S. S. *Gettysburg*. She will soon be put out of commission, and afterwards will probably be sold.

*EUTAW*, paddle-wheel, 10, has been so much sprung in her frame, that her machinery is out of line. But adversity seems only to show her good qualities all the brighter. She came from Fortress Monroe to New York in 26 hours with only one paddle-wheel working, thus keeping good her reputation for fast sailing.

*FLORIDA*, paddle-wheel, 7, sailed from New York 17th, with mails and supplies for the West Gulf Squadron.

*GETTYSBURG*, paddle-wheel, 9, arrived at New York May 14, thirty-six hours from Fortress Monroe.

*GERANIUM*, paddle-wheel, 8, collided with U. S. S. *Donegal* off Charleston Harbor, May 4. Both steamers narrowly escaped fatal consequences. Admiral Dahlgren was on board one of them, with his staff, on his passage to Port Royal. The commanding officer of the *Geranium*, Acting Ensign David Lee, was at once relieved of his command. Acting Master Henry Pease, Jr., succeeds him.

*GEMSBOK*, bark, 7, Acting Master J. F. Winchester, captured the *Troupe* near Duhay Sound, Ga., but the captain of the prize claims that he is a Union man, and was coming to surrender himself and his vessel to our forces. The fact that he has been doing business all through the war as a Rebel transport caused his claims to Unionism to be discredited. The *Troupe* goes North to be dealt with as a prize.

*GALATEA*, screw, 9, was spoken 27th April, off Mayaguana. All well.

*HONDURAS*, paddle wheel, 4, Captain Harris, from Key West, arrived at Havana May 1.

*JAMESTOWN*, sloop, 22, was at Hong Kong in March.

*KEYSTONE STATE*, paddle-wheel, 6, arrived at the Philadelphia Yard the 10th. She is a fast vessel, and has been very useful and fortunate in capturing blockade-runners. It is reported that she will be sold.

*LANCASTER*, screw, 30, arrived at San Francisco on the 10th instant, from Acapulco. She left the U. S. steamer *Saranac* at the latter place.

*LADY STERLING*, paddle-wheel, 8, left Washington Navy Yard 11th.

*MIAMI*, paddle-wheel, 7, 730 tons burden, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard May 15, for an overhauling. Since last August, she has been stationed in the James River, co-operating with the rest of the fleet and land forces in the Richmond campaign. There are several shot holes in her sides, and other marks showing warm engagements. She is the first double-ender that was built, was launched November 16, 1861, and put in commission 29th January, 1862. She participated in the attacks on New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, and has also seen service on the Atlantic coast.

*MASSACHUSETTS*, screw, 5, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander W. H. West, sailed from the Philadelphia Navy Yard May 13, for the South Atlantic Squadron, carrying mails and supplies.

*MACKINAW*, paddle-wheel, 10, at Portsmouth, N. H., has been put out of commission and gone into the dry-dock for repairs, from the effects of injuries received in service in James River, and in the battles which resulted in the capture of Wilmington. She has assisted in establishing the value of her class for such operations, and will be immediately refitted for active service.

*NEUBERN*, screw, 7.—Mail and transport steamer *Neubern* sailed May 11th for the North Atlantic Squadron. After having run these trips for eighteen consecutive months, this vessel was laid up three months ago for repairs, which are now completed.

*NEREUS*, screw, 11, at Brooklyn Yard, went out of commission Monday.

*PAUL JONES*, paddle-wheel, 7, sailed 13th, on a two years' cruise in the West Indies. She has been undergoing repairs at the Navy Yard for the last two months, having been considerably damaged at Wilmington and Charleston. She was launched January 30, 1862, and has been in active service ever since, almost exclusively along the Atlantic coast.

*SACRAMENTO*, screw, 14, arrived at Dover on the 2d, from Lisbon, and sailed again on the 3d for Flushing. During her stay two of her crew attempted to swim ashore. One was drowned. The other was picked up by the coast-guard and taken ashore in an exhausted state, but recovered.

*SEA FOAM*, brig, 2, from Norfolk, arrived at Boston May 14.

*WINNIPIC*, paddle-wheel, 10, has gone from Charlestown Navy Yard to East Boston to have her bottom scraped and painted.

LIEUTENANT George W. Hayward has been placed in command of the late Rebel ram *Columbia*, which has been raised by Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, and is now preparing to proceed North.

The Navy Department has issued a general order directing all naval officers to permit vessels with United States Custom-House clearances to enter all ports within the lines designated in the President's executive order of April 29, provided they have nothing contraband of war on board.

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy has issued an order that, hereafter no more repairs shall be done outside, as it is expected that the present facilities with the navy yards for the performance of work will be found more than sufficient to keep the reduced number of vessels in a full state of efficiency.

The reduction of the North Atlantic Squadron is still going on. The last detachment of ships sent North consisted of the *James Adger*, *Lodona*, *Acacia*, *St. Louis*, and *E. B. Hale*. The *Cambridge*, *Norwich*, *Loughton*, and *Ethan Allen* are now preparing to go North. They are at Port Royal.



## [Special Notice]

WASHINGTON CLAIM AGENCY.—Prize Money, Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims due Soldiers or Sailors collected without delay. Officers' accounts with the Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Treasury Departments made out and adjusted. Advances made. HAYES & WHITMAN, No. 215 F street, between 14th and 15th streets, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 771.

## [Special Notice.]

THE ARMY AND NAVY PASTE BLACKING, made by B. F. BROWN & Co., Boston, gives universal satisfaction. For sale throughout the Union.

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, even to the advertisement. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

## PRESENTATION SWORDS, REGIMENTAL COLORS, Etc. TIFFANY & CO., 550 & 552 Broadway, New York.

DEPOT OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT,  
Comprising everything pertaining to the PERSONNEL OF CAMP FURNITURE OF THE SOLDIER. Officers studying the necessities of active service, or the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine this large collection of Foreign and Domestic Arms, Uniforms and Miscellaneous Trappings.

**FREE—FREE TO EVERYBODY.**—A PHOTOGRAPH OF GENERAL GRANT. Send your address and get one. Address CRAWFORD & WILLIS, No. 187 Broadway, New York.

**NEW POCKET ALBUMS.**  
HOLDING SIXTEEN PICTURES.  
The cheapest and best Album in the market. Price only 75 cents. Photographs of Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Hancock, President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, &c., &c. Only 10 cents each. Catalogues sent free. G. W. TOMLINSON, Publisher 21 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

## OFFICE OF THE U. S. LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 40 WALL STREET,  
New York, May 15, 1865.

### FIFTH TRIENNIAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the Premiums of the three years ending 4th of March, 1865; and an addition of TWENTY PER CENT. on the amount of all previous Dividends and additions on Policies in force on the 4th of March, 1865, payable in cash with the sums insured, when the sums insured become due, as provided in the Charter.

### Triennial Balance Sheet, March 4, 1865.

ASSETS.	
Bonds and Mortgages.....	\$403,500 00
Cash in Manhattan Bank.....	25 230 37
Cash on Temporary Loan.....	33,745 00
United States Securities, viz.:	
Sixes of '81, par.....	\$165,000 00
Sixes, Five-Twenties, par.....	305,000 00
Fives, Ten-Forties, cost.....	14 951 25
One Year Certificates, par.....	51,000 00
Legal Tender, compound	
Interest, par.....	14 200 00
Seven-Thirties, par.....	70,000 00
New York City Bonds, par.....	620,181 25
Brooklyn City Bonds, par.....	30,000 00
Due by Agents.....	24 000 00
Loans on Policies.....	42 264 40
Interest Receivable.....	138,181 27
Real Estate in Brooklyn.....	31,916 73
Deferred Premiums, net.....	5 820 00
	50 162 69
	\$1,403,001 71

LIABILITIES.	
Capital.....	\$100,000 00
Dividends of 1853, 1856, 1859, and 1862, with interest.....	195,183 84
All losses known or reported and not paid.....	4,500 00
Re-insurance fund.....	835,451 81
Surplus for dividend of 1865.....	267,866 06
	\$1,403,001 71

### DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	CHARLES E. BILL,
JAMES SUDAM,	JOHN J. PHELPS,
JAMES MARSH,	CLINTON GILBERT,
JOHN J. CISO,	WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
ISAAC A. STORM,	HANSON K. CORNING,
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
THOMAS C. DORENOS,	EDWARD MINTURN,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
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ISAAC N. PHELPS,	FREDERICK SHELTON.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.  
JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary.  
JAMES W. G. CLEMENTS, M.D., Medical Examiner.  
WILLIAM DETMOLD, M. D., Consulting Physician.

J. B. GATES, General Agent, and JAMES STEWART, HENRY PERRY, ALBERT O. WILCOX, A. WHITNEY, HIRAM P. CROZIER, GRENVILLE R. BENSON, CHARLES NORTFIELD, ALFRED PINNEY, J. J. WHITNEY, and WILLIAM H. WILSON, Local Agents in the City of New York and vicinity.

## U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of \$300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a \$ 50 note.	
Two cents " " 100 "	
Ten " " " 500 "	
20 " " " 1000 "	
\$1 " " " 5000 "	

### MORE AND MORE DESIRABLE.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is

### THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE. The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

### U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

Which are always worth a premium.

### FREE FROM TAXATION.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

### SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY.

Less than \$200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

### JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent,  
PHILADELPHIA.

May 1, 1865.

## BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Afternoon at 3—Evening at 7½—Engagement for a limited period, of Miss EMILIE MELVILLE, the charming and talented Comedienne and Vocalist, who will appear in a Grand Dramatic Romance, entitled the HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE, produced in a style of unequalled excellence. Previous to which the great American ONE-LEGGED DANCER will appear in his picturesque and brilliant dance.

Morning at 11, the BOON FAMILY COMBINATION. Classical Readings, Comic Songs, Duets, etc. Fifty Life-size Moving Wax Figures. JEFF. DAVIS IN PETTICOATS. Now on exhibition in the Mammoth Whale Tank, an ENORMOUS LIVING ALLIGATOR, man-eater, 20 feet long. A HORSE AND RIDER ENTWINED BY AN ENORMOUS SERPENT, CONVERTED INTO STONE. Prof. Hutchings, Lightning Calculator; Woodroffe's Bohemian Glass Blowers—a Glass Steam Engines in motion; Fat Woman, Giantess, Circassian Girl, Living Otters, Grand Aquarium, a million curiosities. Admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

**TWO NEW EDITIONS OF PLATT'S TECHNICAL STUDIES for the Piano-forte,** from the newly-corrected German copy, as used in the Conservatoriums of Leipzig and Munich—one edition having *American Fingering*, the other *Foreign Fingering*. This work is designed to facilitate the studies of both Professors and Amateurs. Price \$2. If no preference is designated the *American* copy will be sent. OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington street, Boston.

## TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,

No. 6 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the ARMY AND NAVY—Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder-straps, Epaulettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigue-caps, &c., &c.; also a large and complete assortment of Firearms, Cutlery, Double and Single-bbl. Shot Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety. Sole agents for Heller's celebrated Army Razors, Westley Richards' Fowling Pieces and Rifles, Eley's Percussion Caps for revolvers, &c.—Publishers of the "Uniform of U. S. Navy."

## ARMY OIL COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 211 SUPERIOR ST., (Marble Block),  
CLEVELAND, O.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ROUSEVILLE, VENANGO CO., PA.

AGENCY, COLONEL MANN'S OFFICE, 240 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$115,000.

WORKING CAPITAL, \$16,000.

NO. SHARES, 11,500. PAR VALUE, \$10.

### OFFICERS.

N. P. PAYNE, President.  
W. D. MANN, Vice-President.  
D. STRATTON, Secretary.  
T. S. BECKWIEH, Treasurer.  
L. STERNBERG, Superintendent.  
T. J. CARRAN, Attorney.

### DIRECTORS.

N. P. PAYNE, Cleveland, O.  
D. STRATTON, Cleveland, O.  
J. M. HOWER, Cleveland, O.  
Dr. C. MACKENZIE, Cleveland, O.  
T. S. BECKWIEH, Cleveland, O.  
W. D. BAKER, Cleveland, O.  
Col. W. D. MANN, New York.  
Capt. H. DOUGLAS, U. S. Army.  
Dr. G. M. STERNBERG, U. S. Army.

### THE COMPANY'S LANDS.

The lands of this Company consist of four (4) tracts, each selected with great care.

No. 1. Half acre in fee simple, on the McClintock Farm, eight rods from Oil Creek, Venango County, Pa.

No. 2. Two-thirds acre—ninety-nine years lease—on Buchanan Farm, ten rods front on Oil Creek.

No. 3. Two-thirds acre—ninety-nine years lease—on Buchanan Farm, ten rods from Oil Creek.

No. 4. One hundred and eighty acres—15 years lease—in the famous Federal Creek Oil country, Athens County, Ohio.

No. 1 is in the immediate vicinity of the noted Cuba Well, and of several other celebrated wells.

Near Lots No. 2 and 3 are the old Shatt Well, Hammond Well, and many more flowing and pumping wells. A 75 Barrel pumping well has been struck near these lots since February 1. They are also near the mouth of Cherry Run. No finer territory for producing oil exists, than that all around these three Lots. Every inch of each Lot is boring territory of the best quality.

No. 4 is in the heart of territory that is rapidly becoming known as the choicest of Oil Lands, and bids fair, of itself, soon to be worth in market, more than the entire Capital Stock of this Company. A well producing 100 barrels per day has been struck near this Lot recently.

### PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.

All the necessary requisites for the rapid development of the lands of the Company are already procured, and on Lot No. 3 a well is down about three hundred feet, with a good prospect of a No. 1 well. The working capital is in Cash, hence work will proceed and wells be completed without delay.

The Directors feel gratified that they have succeeded in securing, as Superintendent, Prof. L. Sternberg, for many years Principal of Hartwich Seminary, New York, a gentleman well qualified, by his energy and scientific attainments, for the position.

### TO THE ARMY.

This Company is peculiarly the "Army Oil Company." Its Vice-President is Colonel W. D. Mann, long an Army officer. Its Secretary, D. Stratton, formerly a Captain in the Army. Three of its Directors are, Captain H. Douglass, of the 18th Infantry, now Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer for Ohio, with office at Columbus; Dr. G. M. Sternberg, now in charge of U. S. Military Hospital at Cleveland, O.; and Dr. C. Mackenzie, now of same Hospital. The Stock of the Company is mostly in hands of Army officers. No better opportunity for safe and profitable investments can be found by members of the Army than this Company offers.

Any communication from the Army, to either of the above-named Army officers, will be cheerfully answered, and any desired information furnished.

### SALE OF STOCK.

As the lands of this Company are oil lands, and worth in the aggregate more than the entire Capital Stock, at its par value, only \$10,000 of Stock will be sold, and that only at par.

Stock can be purchased at Principal Office, in Cleveland; at the New York Agency; of the Superintendent; or by addressing either of the Directors.

Officers or soldiers in the field who wish to purchase stock in this Company can send Treasury Notes, Drafts or Paymaster's Checks, by mail to Colonel W. D. MANN, 240 Broadway, New York, or to D. STRATTON, Cleveland, O., on receipt of which certificates of stock will be forwarded to their friends at home or to themselves in the field, as may be directed.

## THE MUTUAL

## LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, Nos. 144 and 146 BROADWAY, corner  
Liberty street, NEW YORK.

NET INCREASE IN CASH ASSETS LAST YEAR,

\$1,770,149 87.

[Assets, Feb. 1, 1865,

\$12,235,407 86.

Premiums received during the year.....\$1,904,684 66  
Interest received during the year 1864..... 945,281 84— \$2,849,866

Invested in United States

Stocks..... 4,915,921 25

Bonds and Mortgage and

Real Estate..... 5,827,991 13

Cash on Hand and in

Bank..... 1,023,524 25

Due from Agents..... 31,978 05

Interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, &c. 435,993 18—\$12,235,407 86

This Company offers peculiar advantages to those wishing to insure, as will be seen in circulars to be had on application, by letter or otherwise, to the Head Office, or to the Company's Agents.

ALL THE POLICIES OF THIS COMPANY PARTICIPATE IN THE SURPLUS PREMIUMS WHICH HAVE EXCEEDED THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY. Life, Endowment Assurance, and Survivorship Annuity Policies are issued on favorable terms.

The rates of premium are lower than those of most companies.

Particular attention is called to the table of rates by ten annual instalments, recently adopted by this Company for Endowments payable at death or on attaining specified ages, which present UNEQUALLED ATTRACTIONS EITHER AS AN INVESTMENT OR AS A PROVISION IN CASE OF PREMATURE DEATH.

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,
John V. L. Pryn,	William H. Popham
William Moore,	William A. Haines,
Robert H. McCurdy,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Seymour L. Husted,
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Counsel,  
WM. BETTS, LL.D., & Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON

Attorney,  
RICHARD A. MCCURDY.

Applications and communications from persons in the undermentioned States, to be through General Agents, in their respective districts.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, General Agent at Philadelphia, for the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Delaware.

HALE REMINGTON, General Agent at Fall River, for the New England States.

H. B. MERRELL, General Agent at Detroit, Michigan, for the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

L. SPENCER GOBLE, General Agent at Newark for the State of New York.



# UNITED SERVICE PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW YORK.

**CAPITAL, \$500,000, IN 100,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, \$5.**

**WORKING CAPITAL, \$155,000. \$140,000 STOCK. \$15,000 CASH.**

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS. NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

OFFICES:—240 BROADWAY, NEW YORK; P. O. BOX, 5,359.

## OFFICERS.

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General Manager,  
W. D. MANN.

Secretary,  
GEO. D. KELLOGG.

Treasurer,  
GEORGE G. HASTINGS.

Counsel,  
W. S. HILLYER.

Bankers,  
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

## TRUSTEES.

Major-General W. S. HANCOCK, United States Army;  
W. S. HILLYER, New York;  
W. D. MANN, (of Mann, Hanna & Co., Manufacturers,) New York;  
H. A. CHADWICK, (of Sykes, Chadwick & Co., Willard's Hotel,) Washington, D. C.,  
S. A. H. MARKS, Washington, D. C.;  
Brigadier-General W. HOFFMAN, U. S. A., Com. Gen. of Prisoners  
B. B. HOTCHKISS, Manufacturer of "Hotchkiss' Shell," &c., New York City;  
D. STRATTON, (of Stratton, Cross & Co.,) New York;  
GEORGE G. HASTINGS, Sing Sing.

ONLY 28,000 SHARES FOR SALE, SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$3.

## THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES.

No. 1.—One half (½) acre on Cherry Run, Venango County, Penn., three-fourths of a mile above the great Reed Well, and in the immediate neighborhood of the new Two Hundred Barrel Well, which has within a few days attracted so much attention. This Lot is owned by the Company in Fee Simple.

No. 2.—One half (½) acre adjoining the above tract. Perpetual lease. Half all Oil.

No. 3.—Three fourths (¾) of an acre on the Run next above the Lots just described. Perpetual lease all Oil.

These Lots are every inch on the Creek bottom, level and smooth, with room enough for ten Wells.

No. 4.—One-half (½) acre, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, Medina County, Ohio, being a part of the famous "Oil Spring Lot," and but four rods from the Well producing Lubricating Oil—a Well bored for salt many years ago.

No. 5.—Twenty (20) acres, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, adjoining the farm on which is the above described Oil Well, and on the outskirts of the village of Liverpool. Oil Geologists, who recently prospected here, fixed the place where a large flow of Oil should be obtained directly on this tract, at a point where a ravine makes into the river.

There is on this property a fine large house, good barn and outhouses, which will be valuable in the operations of the Company. A Derrick is up on this Lot, and a well is being bored by hand power, to the depth of two hundred feet, while an Engine is being got on to the ground.

No. 6.—One hundred and fifty-five (155) acres in the Federal Creek, Athens County, Ohio Oil country, in the immediate neighborhood of the Joy Farm One Hundred Barrel Well, struck recently, and surrounded by many good producing Wells. This territory promises to be fully equal to the best in Pennsylvania. A great many Wells are now producing largely in this section, and hundreds going down. No failures are reported anywhere in this region. It is just opposite the great Oil Fields of the Kanawha, and is laid down by our most eminent Geologists as in the very centre of the Oil Basin.

Since this property was obtained, owing to developments adjoining it, the value has been increased to an extent to make it alone ample property for the basis of a large Company. Lease fifteen (15) years, with four-fifths of all Oil.

No. 7.—One (1) acre, with Hotel, Barn, and Outhouses, being the Tavern Stand at Grafton, Ohio, Fee Simple. On this Lot is an old Well, strongly impregnated with Oil, and the show of Oil here is regarded as superior. This property is also highly valuable as Hotel property.

No. 8.—Three hundred (300) acres, near the above property. Derrick up and Well going down on this arm, with all indications of Oil. Lease twenty years, with three-fourths of all Oil.

No. 9.—Ninety-seven (97) acres, on Black River, Grafton, Ohio, two miles from the above farm. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths of all Oil.

No. 10.—Eighty-four (84) acres, Grafton, adjoining the "Rising Well Farm," on which is a fine Well of Lubricating Oil, now pumping, and several going down. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths all Oil.

This Grafton property, though quite undeveloped, is fast becoming very popular. Several Wells are now going down in the Township, and active preparations are making for many more. One or two Wells are now pumping with good success, and several that are down but one or two hundred feet, have a fine show of Oil. This is heavy Lubricating Oil.

Nearly the entire 659½ acres of land owned by this Company is bottom land, and every foot of it boring territory, giving ample room for more than 1,500 Wells.

The tracts lie in four different localities, and none of them in mythical or unknown regions, where perhaps there is not a Well being bored within fifty miles, and where, if Oil should be found, the means transportation would be absolutely wanting, thus rendering the product valueless. These lands are

all in easy reach of Railroads. A feature, the advantages of which will readily appear, is, that all these lands are surrounded by active development, numbers of Wells going down in the immediate vicinity of each tract, so that should Oil be found, this property is enhanced in value though the Company should not at once commence operations themselves on all the Lots.

## ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

This Company has been organized on a different plan from most Petroleum Companies now in operation, the advantages of which will be apparent to every one.

The property of this Company was purchased by an Association of forty-five gentlemen, and was selected after careful examination by two of their number sent out for the especial purpose. With the money for the purchase of the lands was raised \$15,000 working capital, and placed in the hands of the Trustee. This enabled the Association to at once commence operations, instead of waiting for the sale of the stock to produce working capital, as is usual. Three Wells are now in progress of sinking on the Cherry Run property.

With good success, sixty days will suffice to complete these Wells, and that they will be highly productive, no one familiar with Oil Territory can doubt, as there has never been a failure on Cherry Run, and within a few rods of this property are some very fine Wells. The famous Coquette (800 bbls.), Jersey (400 bbls.), Maple Shade (200 bbls.) and Sherman Wells (200 bbls.), are immediately across on Oil Creek. The renowned Reed Well, which flows 300 barrels daily, is less than one mile below on Cherry Run, and a new 200 barrel Well is between the Reed Well and these Lots. These Lots are in what is recognized by all men as the finest Oil Basin yet discovered, and immediately between the Reed Well on the one side and the Coquette, Jersey, etc., on the other side, the largest Oil Wells in the world, and in this distance there has never been a well put down that was not a paying well. Farther on in this same line is the famous Pitt Hole Well of the United States Petroleum Company.

Three Wells are also going down on the Ohio property. One on the "Oil Spring Lot," one on the Goodrich Farm, 20 acres, Liverpool, and one on the Brown Farm, Grafton.

Oil is found here generally at a depth of less than 200 feet, and to this depth Wells are sunk by hand-power.

These Wells are being vigorously pushed.

To facilitate the business of developing these lands, the gentlemen purchasing them have formed a Stock Company, with a very limited capital, considering the great value of their lands, and have taken among themselves all the Stock except 28,000 Shares, set apart as additional working capital. These 28,000 shares are now offered to the public.

The Stock is all full paid, and will not be liable to any assessments. No Stockholder assumes any personal liability.

As more Engines have been contracted for, and arrangements made to sink Wells on other tracts of the Company's lands, it is desirable that all the additional working capital should be speedily converted into cash, and that this may be done at once, the Stock reserved for it is offered at the extreme low price of \$3 per Share.

Subscriptions or orders will be received and Certificates issued for any number of Shares above Ten.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are open at the Office of SYKES, CHANWICK & Co., Willard's Hotel, Washington; Office of W. D. MANN, 227 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; at the Office of the ARMY OIL COMPANY, 211 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio; and at the Company's Office, 240 Broadway, New York.

Persons at a distance or in the Army, wishing to purchase Stock, can send Treasury Notes, Drafts, Government Bonds, Post Office or Paymasters' Orders, to the Office at New York, and immediately Certificates of Stocks will be returned to them, or forwarded to whom they may direct.

Considering the gigantic extent of this wonderful new field for business; the certainty of large gains in it by judicious enterprise; the abilities, advantages and reputation of the gentlemen concerned in this Company, and the positive and solid progress of its operations up to this point, it is believed that no investment is at this day open to the public at once so safe and so lucrative.

## LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

ORIGINAL ASSOCIATION THAT PURCHASED THIS PROPERTY.

OF THE ARMY,

MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK,  
BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM HOFFMAN, Com. Gen. of Prisoners.  
" " THOS. KILBY SMITH,  
" " GREEN B. RAUM,  
" " W. H. PENROSE,  
" " MORGAN, Chief of Staff to Major-General Hancock.  
" " S. S. CARROLL.  
COLONEL BENJAMIN C. CARD, U. S. A.,  
" JACOB ZEILIN, Commandant, U. S. M. C.;  
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. L. DUFF, of Lieutenant-General Grant's Staff.  
" " WILLIAM REDWOOD PRICE, Chief of Cavalry Bureau.  
" " C. H. FREDERICK, V. R. C.,  
" " R. F. MOSON, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry,  
" " LEWIS H. PELOUZE, U. S. A., and A. A. G., War  
MAJOR AUG. NICHOLSON, Adj. and Ins. Gen'l U. S. Marine Corps.  
" ROBERT N. SCOTT, Major-General Halleck's Staff,  
" W. C. JONES, Paymaster,  
" HOWARD, War Department,  
" GEO. K. LEET, Lieut. Gen. Grant's Staff,  
CAPTAIN J. S. POLAND, 2d U. S. Infantry,  
" E. M. STEBBINS, M. S. K. and P. M., U. S. A., Washington Arsenal  
" W. A. LAMOTTE, A. A. General,  
" W. MITCHELL, 3d U. S. Infantry,  
" J. N. CROSS, V. R. C.,  
" R. P. CRAWFORD, A. A. G.,  
" G. T. CRAWFORD,  
" C. F. HOYT, A. Q. M.,

LATE OF THE ARMY.

COLONEL W. S. HILLYER, of General Grant's Staff,  
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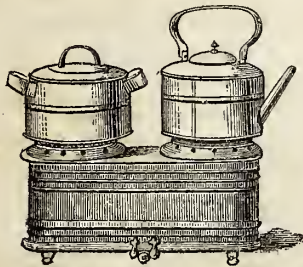
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PAYABLE JUNE 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounties  
Fund Bonds No. 2," of the county of New York,  
becoming payable June 1, 1865, with the interest  
thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presenta-  
tion of said Bonds at this office.

**PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF**  
OF  
\$1,641,500  
OF  
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION  
BONDS NO. 2,"  
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Scaled proposals will be received at this office  
until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M.,  
when the same will be publicly opened, for the  
whole or any part of the sum of one million six  
hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars  
of "Soldiers' Bounties Fund Redemption Bonds No.  
2," of the county of New York, authorized by chap-  
ter 17 of the Laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of  
the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor  
May 3, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of  
seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on  
the first day of May and November in each year, and  
the principal will be redeemed as follows:—

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of  
November, 1891.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of  
November, 1892.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of  
November, 1893, and

One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred  
dollars on the first day of November, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds de-  
sired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof,  
and the persons whose proposals are accepted will  
thereupon be required to deposit with the County  
Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank), on Thursday,  
the first day of June, 1865, the sums awarded to them  
respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of  
the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties  
will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts  
of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bear-  
ing interest from June 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Pro-  
posals for Soldiers' Bounties Fund Redemption Bonds  
No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed  
to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids,  
if considered necessary to protect or promote the  
interests of the county.

**MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.**  
CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
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